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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EVER OFFERED IN EBENSBURG.
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Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,
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AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING
Of all widths. GLASS—Lyndon, ASHTON and other brands. PUTTY, PAINTS and DRY and ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best. WHITE LIME, LAND PLASTER; Cement, Fire Brick and Fire Clay. LATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot explode. CHILDREN'S WAGONS and CHAIRS. BRUSHES, BROOMS, BUCKETS of all kinds. WOODEN WARE of every description. A full line of PAINTS of the most desirable quality, WINDOW GLASS, from 6x8 to 24x30, together with a large and complete assortment of
NOTIONS, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
Thousands of other useful and needful articles, too numerous to mention here, anything I haven't got or don't keep, and which you want, just let me know, and I will always be prepared to meet your wants. All the above goods will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
For cash or its equivalent. Having been in business for nearly twenty years, expecting to do so for many years to come, I am enabled to purchase my goods in the cheapest markets, and consequently assume the position that I can sell goods as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be convinced that the best is always the cheapest. Remember the place, the sign of the
BIG HAMMER AND SAW,
Where you will find the largest, best and most varied stock of goods ever offered in Ebensburg, and where you will always find the best goods are always sold at the lowest prices.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 16, 1875.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.
HAY BROTHERS
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
SHEET METALS,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
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Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
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CIDER MILLS.
I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE
Best Cider Mill
IN THE COUNTRY.
And any person wishing to purchase one this Fall will oblige me by calling at my store, examining samples on exhibition, and leaving his
ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON,
So that there will be no delay in supplying all in need of one while in the height of their use.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1880.-3m.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-ly.*
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN, $1.50 a year, in advance.

[God Save the Commonwealth.]

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to designate in that notice what officers are to be elected, I THOMAS GUNSTON, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1880,

the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month, at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for Electors-at-Large and
TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS for District Electors under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, to act as Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States of America, as provided by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for Congress.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the county of Blair, for Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Poor House Director of the County of Cambria, one for one year and one for three years.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the County of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Beady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmyer, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 10, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the house of Thomas Young, in Hemlock, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the small store-house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the School House in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Mattitz, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cooperdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the school house in the village of Croyle Forge, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in the Temperance House, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the school house in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of Samuel Hoffman, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of Joseph Wiegand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Lock-up; Second Ward, at the [illegible] grocery store, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Reade, to meet at the tin-shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house, near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house, at the foot of Plane 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the small store-house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Reim, in said township; Second division, at Hess's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections, to wit:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ballot, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election days, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 5. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, or the returns of the same, shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any bribe, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such object or purpose, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause by any of the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 9. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election, and while engaged in making and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. No other duty may be required of them on the day of election.

SEC. 10. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any such officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate offices as may be held by persons below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also by the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 24, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the several districts of the county to which they belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as judge, and in like manner in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and the vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district then present shall appoint one of the number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several districts of the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1868:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labeled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourth.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880. [8-4t.]

SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP!
40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
October 24, 1879.-1y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale her **Farm of 185 Acres**, situated on the Turnpike in Munster township, one mile from Loretto, having thereon erected a large two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a PLANK STABLE, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also an abundance of apple, pear and plum trees and plenty of good water on the premises. This property is one of the best in the county for the purposes of a summer resort, and as such could be made very profitable. It will be sold at a bargain and on easy conditions. For further information call on or address WM. GARDNER, Munster, Cambria Co., Pa., or apply to the owner,
MRS. ADELE J. SOLTZ,
Aug. 20, 1880.-3m. 29 Pike St., Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Tilley, Esq., Sheriff of Cambria county, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on *Friday, Oct. 22d, 1880*, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons having claims are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880.-3t.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county until the *1st day of December, 1880*, for the boring of an artesian well on the Poor House farm. Builders will state the amount per foot for a depth of 500 feet or less, as may be required, the Directors reserving the right to accept or reject any bid at their discretion.
By the Directors.
J. KIRKPATRICK,
J. ROBABAUGH,
G. W. EASLY.
Oct. 8, 1880.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES W. CONLON, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of James W. Conlon, late of Summitville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
RUTH CONLON, Administratrix.
Summit, Sept. 24, 1880.-6t.*

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Kelly, on High street, east of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [8-3y.]

POLITICS IN PIKE COUNTY.

THE FUN THAT HAVE UP AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA BEAR HUNTERS.

[*New York Sun.*]

MILFORD, Pa., Oct. 14.—There is a funny political campaign in progress in Pike county this fall. It is as lively as it is funny, altho' there are not one-third as many candidates in the field as were wont to signify their willingness to sacrifice themselves for the public good in all previous campaigns. It is this scarcity of candidates this fall that gives the canvass its peculiar aspect. It is not because there are fewer self-sacrificing citizens willing to serve their fellows in any official capacity, from Representative to Jury Commissioner, that the field is not full this year. Party compulsion has swept away a time-honored custom in Pike county, and veteran war horses of the Democratic party in this banner Democratic county of Pennsylvania shake their heads and prognosticate disaster.

Pike county has about 1,800 voters. This is an increase of nearly 300 in the past ten years. The increase has been mostly in favor of the Republicans. When there were 1,500 voters in the county the Democrats had a majority of 1,000. They made no nominations for office. From 1812, when the county was formed, until 1880, such a thing as an officeholder in the county who was not a Democrat was unknown. The custom was for any Democrat who desired to occupy any of the positions in the gift of the people to announce that fact in the only paper printed in the county. Then he was a candidate. The contest was entirely between Democrats, as, unless six or seven candidates of that persuasion for one office were in the field the Republicans had no show for getting one of their own party in. In fact, the Republicans had repeatedly run one man against six without success. In 1880, however, the preponderance of Democratic candidates for Associate Judge was so great that the Republicans got in their man, John Shause. This was so unheard-of and notable an occurrence that the Republican party, not only of this State but of other States, rejoiced over it as over the appearance of the millennium. The Jeffersonian Democrats of Pike county were horrified. They doubted that justice could be properly administered with a Republican sitting on the bench. But they went right on running half a dozen men for a single office, year after year. In 1875 Oliver Cressman, Republican, ran for County Commissioner against six Democrats. He was elected by a few votes. Then came the notable campaign of 1878. There were five Democrats in the field running for the office of Representative. The Republican pitted himself against them. There were seven candidates for County Treasurer. One of them was a Republican. There were six members of the dominant party seeking the position of County Commissioner. The Republican incumbent elected in 1875 opposed them. That campaign was the hottest that had been known since 1805. The Democrats elected one of their men by 17 majority. The queer part of it was he was elected by Republicans. Their candidate for Representative was a popular young lawyer. He made a strong fight in the Democratic towns, and when the returns came in from them on election night he was almost a tie with the leading Democratic candidate, and the large Republican vote of a back town was yet to hear from. The Republicans went wild with joy. The returns from the town they were waiting for came in. The Republican voters there had cast nineteen votes for the Democrat who was leading, and that elected him. They had calculated that their man could not be elected. Fearing that a Democrat particularly objectionable to them would be elected, they had cast their votes for one most likely to beat him with their aid.

"When we heard the news," says one of the mistaken nineteen Republicans, "we could all have kicked ourselves twenty eight miles through the woods to the Delaware River, and drowned ourselves."

THE DUTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE.

The Democrat whom everybody at first thought most likely to be elected out of the field of candidates for Representative was beaten by a funny episode in his canvass. He was at the time holding the position of County Treasurer. He was also a Justice of the Peace in his township, and Superintendent of a Sunday school. Along toward election day he was electioneering in Lackawaxen township. Such arguments in favor of his election as the liar of the backwoods tavern, which formed his base of operations, could supply, he presented to the assembled voters without stint. During the day the wife of a German laborer went to the tavern after a pail of water. The gallant candidate insisted on her having a glass of beer. She took several glasses. Finally her husband came after her, in a rage, and hustled her away. The candidate and a constable from another township forthwith proceeded to chastise the German and the latter resisted. The candidate, as a citizen, made complaint before himself, as a Justice of the Peace that the German had resisted officers of the law, a grave crime under the statue. On this complaint he issued a warrant, although his jurisdiction as a Justice of the Peace was in a township twenty miles away, for the arrest of the culprit. The German had been held in the room by spectators, pending the proceedings that were to transfer him formally to the custody of the outraged law. The warrant was placed in the hands of the constable mentioned. The German was arrested. The candidate at once resolved himself into a justice's court in the barroom. He ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. The prisoner was arraigned. The candidate then appeared before himself as counsel for the Commonwealth in prosecuting the accused. He argued so strongly for conviction that, as an impartial administrator of justice, he could not do else than find the prisoner guilty. Then he sentenced the prisoner to three months in the county jail. The prisoner's side of the case was not presented at all. He was handed over to the custody of the constable. He was placed in a wagon, and the candidate and the officer started with the prisoner for Milford. There were many other places to be "electioneered," moreover, in the vicinity. The candidate and the officer carried their prisoner with them about the country for a day or two. Finally they came to the mouth of the Lackawaxen. The Delaware River is spanned there by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's aqueduct. It connects the States of New York and Pennsylvania. While the candidate and his companion were persuading voters in a station, leaving their prisoner outside in the wagon, some one suggested to the German that he "strike 'em in" across the aqueduct for York State, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania authorities. He followed the advice, and was soon speeding toward Sullivan county. He was discovered by the candidate and the constable just as he had a good start. They followed in pursuit shouting:

"Ten dollars reward for stopping that Dutchman!"

The fugitive reached the New York State side, and was half way up the mountain before he was caught. A boatman stopped him. He was handed over to his pursuers. They tied his feet and hands, and carried him back to Pennsylvania, threw him in the wagon, and started for Milford. They reached that place in the middle of the night. They drove direct to the jail. It took them an hour to arouse the jailor. When he appeared they went to take their prisoner out of the wagon. He wasn't there. Their empty whisky bottle was all the wagon contained. They drove to a hotel and went to bed. It was learned next day that the prisoner had managed to free himself before they were within fifteen miles of Milford, and had taken to the woods at once unknown to his captors. This episode worked against the candidate. He came in fourth in the race. He disappeared soon afterward. His accounts as County Treasurer were $18,000 short—nearly the entire amount of the county's yearly taxes. He has never been heard of since.

THE PLUCKY MAN CHOSEN.

The Republican candidate for County Treasurer thought he had a sure thing of it that year. He was a Presbyterian deacon, and had never been in politics. As the office of Treasurer had been managed, it was worth $3,000 a year. To make political capital one Democratic candidate announced that he would perform the duties of the office for $500 a year. All the other Democrats but one pledged themselves to do the same. The one excepted said plumply that if elected he expected to take all the office was worth. The Republican, to make assurance doubly sure, announced that if he was elected he would do the work for $250 a year. When the votes were counted the candidate who had avowed that he was going for all the office was worth was elected by a large majority. The Republican candidate and champion of the strictest economy had less than a hundred votes in the county. But Oliver Cressman, the Republican candidate for County Commissioner, was re-elected. A Republican had been elected the year before as Associate Judge of the county, and thro' Democratic dissension, the President Judge was a Republican.

These things began seriously to alarm the Democrats. A few months ago the only remaining Democratic Judge on the county bench died. Gov. Hoyt at once appointed a Republican to fill the vacancy, and the judicial machinery of the banner Democratic county of the State was a unit against that party. Alarmed for the future, the Democratic leaders hit upon a plan to save themselves in the important local election of 1880 and for all time. The old-time custom of an undisciplined field of candidates against one of the opposite side would no longer do. The plan adopted at a county convention in May last did not, however, deny to Democrats the time-honored privilege of appearing in force before their fellow citizens as of old. The danger of the system was to be plucked from it by the fact that this style of election was only to give the party an opportunity to choose from those who appeared for its offices, one for each office to be filled, and to be voted for at the regular election in November. The new "rules" simply provided for a primary election at which the candidates should be voted for direct, those elected to be called the regular nominees of the party. Politicians of the old school declared the thing wouldn't work, for the primary election would make one or more of the unsuccessful candidates mad, and they would run anyhow. But the rules were adopted, and the announcements of the candidates in the Milford *Dispatch* this fall had to be changed in phraseology for the first time since Jackson's administration. The provision, "subject to the new rules adopted by the Democratic County Convention," was added this time as a pledge.

Under these rules two Democrats—one the present incumbent, Carlton A. Smith of Milford, who was elected in 1875 by the nineteen foolish Republicans, and Judge Westfall of Lackawaxen—came out for Representative. Seven others were willing to discharge the duties of the Sheriff's office "with fidelity." One of these had been a candidate for Sheriff since 1854, always unsuccessfully. Among his opponents this year were his two cousins, who are brothers. Only two Democrats wanted to be Associate Judge, E. J. Baker and Dr. John Schimmel, both of Milford.

It was supposed that the issue in the canvass for Representative and Judge would be the Pike county game law. Two or three years ago a game protective association was formed in Milford. E. J. Baker was a leading spirit in the much-needed organization. Through his efforts and those of others a very rigid game law was passed for Pike county, restricting fishing and hunting to a great extent, and punishing infractions with great severity. This law set very close to a large portion of Pike county's voting population, and the members of the game association became extremely unpopular with them. Carlton Smith, when he went to the Legislature in 1878, voted for a measure modifying greatly the provision of the law. Consequently it was supposed that this would carry him through again this year, and that Baker's connection with the matter would "swamp" him. But the eccentricities of the Pike county voters pass all understanding. Baker was declared the nominee of the party for Judge by a majority of over 600, and Smith was defeated by nearly one hundred.

SIX POUNDS OF PORK AND A PAIR OF OVERALLS.

And now the prophecies of the old-time Pike county politicians are made good.—Smith will not abide the result of the primary election, notwithstanding his acceptance of the new rule, and is out as a stump candidate against Judge Westfall. The primary was not a satisfactory arbitrament to Moses Detrick, one of the candidates for Sheriff—who is a brother, by the way, of the Republican candidate for County Treasurer in 1878, whom the people rejected at $250 a year—and he announced himself as an opponent of the regular candidate, J. Wilson Van Gorden. The latter's brother, who was a candidate at the primary, intends also to contest again on the stump, it is said. Smith and Detrick allege fraud and bribery at the polls as their reason for taking the stump. Yet it is openly charged on the street now that on election day one of them had posted about the polling place in Dingman township notices offering six pounds of pork and a pair of overalls for every vote cast for him, and that the other had agents in Delaware township openly paying $1 a head for votes at the election officers' table!

The Republicans think that the fight between Smith and Westfall will be so bitter that many Democrats will be disgusted and vote for a Republican, if he is a worthy one. They accordingly placed in nomination for the position, on Wednesday night, Benjamin F. Kellam. But now it is discovered that they are to have a little circus of their own on their hands. Oliver Cressman, who was elected County Commissioner in 1875 and again in 1878, on the Republican ticket, has had his eye on a seat in the Legislature for some time past. He has been working up his case by a canvass of the county on foot. He had things in such shape that he believed the nomination of his party would fall to him as well, in case Democratic dissension made a nomination an object. But the party overlooked Mr. Cressman, and he is mad. He says he will stay in the field and spoil the Republican vote. But the leaders are at him, and say he will certainly withdraw.

JACK KIMBLE'S PLAN.

To add to the complicated situation of affairs in the county, W. A. Robinson of Mast Hope has announced himself as a candidate for Representative, and rests support irrespective of party ties. Then Andrew Jackson Kimble, better known as "Jack" Kimble, the Deer Slayer, lets the voters of the county know, through the Milford paper, that he is an independent candidate for Sheriff. Jack is electioneering on foot thro' the county, and carries his rifle with him.—He was asked the other day, in one of the back townships, how many votes he had made since he started out.

"B'gosh, I don't know," said Jack; "but I've killed two deer."

Another funny thing about this fall's campaign is that a great many of the backwoods voters haven't just got the hang of the "new deal," and think all the men who were in the field at the primaries are running yet.—To save the wasting of votes, the late candidates who have submitted to the new rules are printing cards in the *Despatch* informing the voters of Pike county that they are no longer candidates.

COERCION BY RESULTS.

That was an old-fashioned expedient—and somewhat vulgar in comparison with the new tactics—which approached the voter in his individuality and threatened the direst of consequences unless conscientious opinion and citizen's pride and all the privileges of a freeman were yielded up at the bidding of an imperious taskmaster. The threat of disemployment if the workman did not surrender his suffrage to the dictates of his employer came, in time, to be a harmless exercise of party terrorism. The workmen would promise, and the venial violation of a pledged word was redeemed by the performance of the higher duty which the man owed to his country. The bulldozing of the counting-house was met by the offset of an honest exercise of the ballot.

Now they have changed all that. No longer is the whip of the foreman brought into action to influence the votes of his men. There would be danger of exposure if the degrees of the white slaves were to attempt to drive them individually to the polls. It would not do for a master who prates about political privileges and rotines on the freedom of our Republican institutions to be charged with an outrage on the first attribute of constitutional right. Modern political science has reached a higher plane of experiment, and now the system of coercion by results is found to be a more unerring demonstration of power. The alternative of "Vote for Garfield or leave our employment" was one of easy decision and acceptance in view of the secrecy with which it is supposed the ballot is protected; the threat to reduce wages was neutralized by the knowledge that the workman's labor was as necessary to the employer as was the employer's money to the workman, with the accompanying consciousness that trade organizations wielded a power to repel exaction and resist tyranny.

The newer and more effective system is the coercion by results to which we refer. "If Hancock be elected we shall break up our establishment here and transfer our works to some other locality." One firm of high repute and extensive dealings, having agencies all over the land, and needing the services in many and varied capacities of thousands of hands, has boldly and broadly proclaimed: "If the Democrats succeed our sewing machine works shall be removed to Scotland." Here is the terrorism that tells—the tyranny that cannot be overcome! The honesty that could look forward to redemption on election day will not be proof against the prospect of the threatened deprival of the means of existence, and political conviction will sink before the possibility of want and privation for wives and children.

It was cunningly planned and adroitly executed. This company is not alone in the adoption of this new appeal to the weakness of their employes. They have followers in every branch and department of manufactures. And yet we suppose that the men who would set down the company referred to and their followers as anything but ardent lovers of justice, staunch upholders of the sovereignty of the people, defenders to the death of the constitutional privileges of the free citizens of a free land, would be denounced as libelers of the fair fame of such high-toned and pure-minded patriots.

There is one way of meeting threats like these, and that is "keep never minding." The manufacturers who resort to them have not fixed their establishments in the interests of a party organization. If Hancock be elected this sewing machine company will remain in New Jersey as of old—so will they all of them in their respective localities of trade—and the threat respecting results is just as idle as the alternative of disemployment has been found to be futile.—*New York Star.*

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* contains the following: "Colonel Henry M'Cormick, the Harrisburg iron manufacturer, who owns several mills and employs more than a thousand men, has posted notices in all his establishments warning the bosses and others in authority 'not to use their influence upon employees either way in the matter of politics, on penalty of discharge.' Mr. M'Cormick is a Democrat, but does not carry politics into business.'" The example of Colonel M'Cormick will not be followed by certain employers in this neighborhood, because they are not Democrats and do not know how to respect the rights and dignity of the workingmen whom they employ. They imagine they have acquired a title in the man as well as in his labor when he earns his wages.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE AMERICAN WATERLOO.

GENERAL SLOCUM SHOWS WHAT HANCOCK DID AT GETTYSBURG.

(*N. Y. Herald*)

At Anderson, Madison county, on Friday, 8th inst., the largest audience of the campaign was addressed by Governor Hendricks and by General Slocum, General McQuade and Colonel Cole, of New York. The assemblage, immense as it was, numbering, according to the most moderate estimate, 20,000 people, was but partially able to get within hearing of the speakers' voices, but at least ten thousand men, women and children heard parts of the addresses. The rest of the large multitude had to hang outside of listening distance banqueting at an enormous barbecue and gathering in squads to cheer a number of witty local orators. The most notable speech of the day was delivered by General Slocum, who made, in response to a gross recent slander upon General Hancock by a minister at Indianapolis, named Burgess, a new and valuable contribution to the history of the late war. Burgess, a Campbellite and the principal of a college, and, therefore, a man of considerable prominence, had alleged as by authority that Hancock advised Meade to retreat from Gettysburg, and was unwilling to fight there.—General Slocum, who commanded a corps which behaved magnificently on that great battlefield, dealt the following knock down blow to the reverend gentleman and his falsehood:

GEN. SLOCUM'S REMARKS.

He said: I have supposed for the last seventeen years that I was tolerably conversant with what took place at Gettysburg, and I wish to state terrific words in reference to Hancock's action on that occasion.—I do this to enable you whenever any man repeats any such statement as was made by this minister of the gospel, Rev. Mr. Burgess, to contradict the malicious falsehood on the spot. It might be improper for you to tell a clergyman that he lies, and yet if these gentlemen continue one by one to step down from the sacred desk and drag their robes in the slime of partisan politics, the time will soon come when the people will be disposed to treat them with no greater respect than they accord to men of other professions.—On the morning of the 1st of July, 1863, the various

Cambria Freeman.

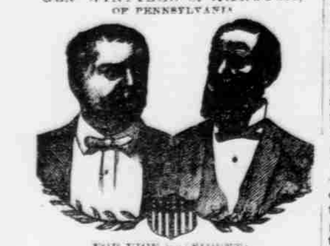
EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - OCT. 22, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.



FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
Of Jefferson County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro',

FOR ASSEMBLY:

JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg.
E. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:

CHARLES A. LANGHEIN, of Chest Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:

MICHAEL SWEENEY, of Cambria Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

WILLIAM H. SECHLER, of Ebensburg.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:

FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna.
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.

FOR CORONER:

S. M. DOUGLASS, of Chest Springs.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

CARD FROM GENERAL COFFROTH.

To Voters of the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania:

My political opponents are now grossly misrepresenting me in many respects and especially on the subject of the tariff. I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE, never have been and never will be. I am in favor of a tariff that will protect the industrial interests of our country, and I will support any such a tariff as will afford them adequate protection.

Since I have been in Congress I have voted against every proposition to reduce or change the present tariff duties. I challenge any one to show a single vote cast by me during my Congressional career that was not in favor of a tariff protecting the industries of this district.

I am a pronounced tariff man, and if re-elected will not only vote as I did in the past, for such a tariff bill as will protect the iron, coal, mining, manufacturing and other interests of this district, but also of the entire country.

No corrupt instructions, if attempted, or party platforms will prevent me from my position and decided convictions in this matter. Truly Yours,

A. H. COFFROTH.

OLD SIMON CAMERON has expressed an opinion as is an opinion, by rashly saying: "Roscoe Conkling is a mountain of intelligence. I have known all the public men of my time—Webster, Clay, Calhoun and all of them—and take him for all-in-all he is the superior of any of them." This is rough, infernal rough, on Webster, Clay and Calhoun—rougher than their worst enemies ever said of them. How Blaine will smile over Simon's eulogy of Conkling, who was contemptuously spoken of to his face by Blaine as a speech in Congress as being nothing but a "strutting turkey gobbler."

DAVID JUDSON, a coal merchant of Lansingburg, N. Y., asked the fifteen men in his employ last Friday whether they intended to vote for Hancock, and when they all answered that they did intend doing that same thing, he told them that if they did so they could not work for him. The men replied that if they could not work for him because they were for Hancock, they could work for others, and that they were willing to quit work then and there. This is a sample of the way that men of little souls, but with long purses, propose in a free country to make white slaves out of poor men, and compel submission to their infamous demands through the terror of starvation.

JAMES L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, a leading member of the Greenback party, and its candidate for State Treasurer at the election last fall, has cut loose from Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President. He believes, as every other man who can see beyond his own nose believes, that Weaver has sold himself to the Republican National Committee, and in a lengthy statement of his views to a reporter of the *Times* on Saturday last, printed elsewhere, Mr. Wright, thoroughly disgusted with Weaver and his crooked ways, said among other things: "If Weaver isn't paid by the Republican party, he is doing a terrible slight of work for them for nothing."

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Saturday last states that on the previous day several car loads of negroes from the counties of eastern cities passed through that place, on their return from the Indiana election, bowling themselves hoarse for Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State. These are the sort of men whose ballots Grant insists shall be counted as they were cast. He has an abiding faith in all such scoundrels, and in 1873 pardoned one of them—a repeater named Brown—even before the doors of the penitentiary closed upon him. This man Brown, at the election in Philadelphia in 1872, had voted for him (Grant) seventeen times—had all his ballots counted—was afterwards arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to prison for a term of years, but, as we have stated, was the recipient of executive clemency before he reached the penitentiary.

GUS. DOTTE, a ward politician employed in the Pittsburgh Fire Department, who went west with the rest of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia rounders to "see a fair election in Indiana," reports since his safe return home that he was in Indianapolis on the night before the election, and that *As was seen in as a deputy United States Marshal* and sent to Fort Wayne, in that State. There were six hundred fraudulent votes polled at Fort Wayne by the Philadelphia gang, and his fellow Dotte, with his badge as deputy U. S. Marshal, was one of the scoundrels to protect them and see, according to Grant's theory of an honest vote and a fair count of the ballots as cast, that they got their villainous work securely in the ballot-box.—This is how the Indiana election was carried last week, but repeaters and roughs from other States will be wanted at home on the second of next month.

THE biggest fee, or by whatever other name it may be called, that was ever received by any man in this country, for the least amount of work, was the $5,000 for which Garfield, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, sold his official influence to the De Golyer pavement company. His venality was more completely revealed, if that were possible, in that shameless transaction than in his corrupt bargain with Oakes Ames, because in the latter instance he bartered away his own personal influence only, while in the former he prostituted his official power as the chairman of an important committee to fasten on the taxpayers of Washington an improvement which a committee of investigation pronounced to be a fraud and a swindle. Garfield swore before that committee that he received $5,000 in cash from De Golyer and McClellan for his agency in procuring the pavement contract with the Washington Board of Public Works—that he could not say that he had ever filed a brief or opinion, written, printed or otherwise, with the Board upon the subject of the patent pavement—that he never appeared before the Board to make any argument whatever on the subject, but that he did remember of having once spoken to Boss Shepherd about it, expressing his opinion in its favor. And yet the man who under oath was compelled to swear to all this, which was an open sale of his official influence for the sum of $5,000, in consideration of securing, through the Committee of which he was the chairman, an enormous appropriation to pay for "a fraud and a swindle," is the candidate of the Republican party for President. Can such a man, himself being his own accuser, ever be elevated to the office first held by George Washington?

THE Johnstown *Tribune* in its editorial columns of yesterday week surpassed all its previous efforts at campaign lying and now stands without a rival in that line in this section of the State, with the possible exception of the Hollidaysburg *Register* and the Huntingdon *Globe* and *Journal*. On the day referred to the *Tribune* said:

> The New York *Sun* of yesterday gives up the fight. It says: 'Talk for Hancock, work for Hancock, vote for Hancock when the time comes; but don't bet money on Hancock's election.'

While it is true that the New York *Sun* said this, it said a great deal more *in two additional lines*, which the editor of the *Tribune*, who possesses a wonderful capacity for such infamous work, intentionally suppressed, and thus gave to the *Sun's* brief article a meaning that it never sought to convey. The whole of the article, as it originally appeared in the *Sun* was as follows:

> Talk for Hancock, work for Hancock, vote for Hancock when the time comes; but don't bet money on Hancock's election. *Betting is against the laws of the State of New York; and besides it may cost you your vote.*

It will be seen that the two concluding sentences, which we have italicised, are entirely omitted by the *Tribune*, and by that low and contemptible trick it seeks to impose upon its readers something that the *Sun* never said. As this is an exceptionally glaring case, we have thought it worth while to cut it up by the roots. The *Tribune*, however, will go on playing the same hand until the very day of the election, and yet its editor, we suppose, believes in a judgment hereafter, and expects to escape the wrath to come. If Bob Ingersoll is right, the *Tribune* man has a sure thing of it; otherwise he is doomed.

WE can say to-day (Wednesday) to our Democratic friends throughout the country, that on Monday last, by the harmonious action of the two rival organizations of the Democracy of New York city, known as Tammany and Irving Hall, a complete and thorough union of their respective adherents upon a city ticket was amicably and satisfactorily effected. Tammany Hall relinquished its claim to the candidate for Mayor and endorsed the nominee of Irving Hall, William R. Grace, while Irving Hall confirmed Tammany's choice for Register, Augustin T. Docharty. The other city candidates, viz: Judge of the Superior Court, Recorder, Judge of the Marine Court, and Alderman at large, were all mutually agreed upon. The Joint Conference Committee, after the nominations were made, telegraphed to Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, as follows: "*The great Democratic party is to-day reunited in the city of New York, as it is throughout the Empire State, and it assures its friends elsewhere in the Union that on the second day of November next the State of New York will give an overwhelming majority for Hancock and English.*" New York will therefore cast her thirty-five electoral votes for Hancock as certain as the sun will rise on next Tuesday week, and her vote will make him the next President of the United States. Mark the prediction.

U. S. SENATOR D. W. VOORHEES of Indiana was in New York last Saturday and said to a reporter of the *World* that the Republican leaders in his State had the use of a million of money at the late election, and that in addition to this enormous corruption fund, brought there by the most noted agents of corruption in the country, "there were not less than five thousand imported negroes in the State, the result of the so called 'exodus,' and of a continuous scheme of importation from Kentucky and other neighboring States." As to the probable result in Indiana in November, Senator Voorhees said: "General Hancock is stronger than the party, in my judgment, everywhere. I know that he is stronger than the State ticket or any of the local tickets. I believe that after the first few days of depression our people will rally, and that Gen. Hancock will receive 10,000 more votes than were cast for our State ticket in October. There is no truer and more unflinching body of men in the world than the Democrats of Indiana." The November contest in Indiana, as well as in every other State, will be narrowed down strictly to a choice between the statesman soldier, Hancock, with a character as pure and unspotted as a fresh snow drift, and the venal jobber, Garfield, with his corrupt and shameful record in Congress.

LONGSTREET is now on his way across the ocean as Minister of the United States to Constantinople, sent there by a Republican President, with the approbation and endorsement of the press of the Republican party. Hancock, who rolled back the tide of rebel invasion from his native State on the memorable field of Gettysburg, and compelled Longstreet to recross the Potomac into Virginia, is traduced and slandered by the same Republican press in this State. Who will undertake to say that no gratitude has been shown by the people of the country for Gettysburg when Longstreet is Minister to Turkey and Hancock, who broke the backbone of the rebellion at Gettysburg, is the bright particular mark of Republican calumny and abuse?

THE *Register* last week deliberately and maliciously gave currency to the lie originated by the Altoona *Tribune* to the effect that in the Altoona democratic procession a banner was carried bearing the inscription: "We vote as we worship." The banner bore this inscription: "We vote as we worship, according to the dictates of our conscience." As printed in the *Tribune* and *Register*, it was intended to arouse that miserable sectarian bigotry which finds a lodging place in some narrow breasts. When the truth has fairly overtaken and strangled the lie, the effect will likely be precisely the opposite of that intended by our truth-loving and liberal contemporaries.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

GRACE (WM. R.) has been vouchfused the New York Democracy to settle all their local disputes and dissensions, and now the thirty-five electoral votes of that State are as certain for Hancock and English as anything in the near future can possibly be.

Our State, District and County Ticket—The Duty of Democrats Thereto.

As the minds of our Democratic friends have for some time been occupied with the issues pertaining to the Presidential election, we deem it a duty *now* to call their attention to the canvass for our State, Congressional, Senatorial and County candidates. So far, however, as the nominees for Auditor General and Supreme Judge are concerned, their claims have been pretty well considered and ventilated by the Democratic press, and hence we shall confine ourself in this article to the candidates for local offices—Congress, State Senator, Assembly, &c.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH'S renomination was a matter of form and not of contest. His unexceptionable course in Congress has given such entire satisfaction to all his constituents that it would, in our opinion, be the basest ingratitude to defeat him. No member of Congress ever did more faithful or efficient work for his country and his constituents, and Republicans as well as Democrats can and do bear testimony to his unselfish and intelligent efforts in their behalf—to the promptness and alacrity with which he responded to every demand made upon his time and labor. He never stopped to consider the political status of any one who sought his aid, but served men of all parties with equal vigor and equal solicitude, thus filling the measure of duty and usefulness to the entire district. It may truly be said of him that he neglected no interest and cherished no partisan hate. Many Republicans will doubtless vote to return him to Congress if they don't it will be because the party lash is more potent than personal predilections.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

HERMAN BAUMER, Esq., is the Democratic candidate. This is a Democratic district and there is no reason why the Democratic candidate should not be successful at the polls. That it was heretofore represented by a Republican was owing to local and exceptional causes which do not now exist. Cambria and Blair counties form the district, and the Democratic majority in this county exceeds the Republican majority in Blair. So in the absence of any cause to suppose the contrary, we feel warranted in expressing the belief that ex-Sheriff Baumer will be elected State Senator by a respectable majority. Yet for all that we must not lie on our oars inactive. Democrats should work manfully and zealously for the success of the *whole* ticket. *Vigilance* is the price of liberty, and of success as well. Let vigilance, then, be exerted in behalf of our candidate for State Senator. He is well known, popular, honest and competent. He deserves every Democratic vote in the district, and we sincerely hope that no amount of threats, coercion or bulldozing will tempt any of Mr. Baumer's party friends to take refuge in the Radical Boggs so artfully designed for their political subjugation.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HON. JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg, and HON. L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown, are the Democratic candidates. These gentlemen represented Cambria county in the last Legislature, as did the first named in the Legislature of 1849, and their records have been endorsed by their constituents. There is no reason why they should not be re-elected, and there is no cause to believe they will not be. Democrats are warned, however, to *examine their tickets* carefully—to be on their guard against *spurious ballots*, gotten up for purposes of fraud by unscrupulous partizans. Remember the "forged letters" that were scattered over the county two years ago, the bold and criminal impudence of which was detected and exposed at the time. This base conduct was intended *then* to injure the Democratic candidates for Assembly. Let every Democrat, therefore, be on his guard now against *forgeries* and *lies*. We feel every confidence in the election of our candidates for Assembly by a greatly increased majority over that of 1878. To ensure this it is only necessary for every Democrat to do his duty, and this the Democracy have a right to expect from every member of the party.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

CHARLES A. LANGHEIN, of Chest township, has been selected by the Democracy of the county as their candidate, and his qualifications for the duties of the office are undoubted. He is an affable, courteous gentleman, and will make an efficient and agreeable officer. We bespeak for him the vote of every Democrat who loves his party and abhors dissensions in its ranks.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

MICHAEL SWEENY, of Cambria borough, is our nominee. He hails from a Democratic stronghold, and has for a number of years been identified with the efforts and triumphs of the Democracy of his section. We ask for him the cordial and earnest support of every member of the party, knowing as we do that his character and capacity alike commend him to the suffrages of all who appreciate such indispensible qualifications. Like Mr. Langhein, our candidate for Prothonotary, he is in the full vigor of manhood, and, in common with all others on the ticket, is fully up to the Jeffersonian standard of honesty and capacity.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

WM. H. SECHLER, Esq., of Ebensburg, is the candidate of the Democracy, and as no one seems to have the temerity to contest the honors with him, he has nothing to labor for in his own behalf but the unanimous endorsement of his party friends. Having already discharged the duties of the office he is seeking to the entire satisfaction of the people, he deserves their vote of every man, regardless of political considerations, his private character and professional attainments being sufficient in themselves to commend him to the support of political friends and foes alike.

FOR POOR DIRECTORS AND CO. SURVEYOR,

the Democracy have honored themselves in selecting such men as F. J. BAKER, of Susquehanna township, and G. W. EASLY, Esq., of Johnstown, for the former, and HENRY SCANLAN, Esq., of Carrolltown, for the latter office. It is needless to say that honesty, integrity and fitness have been fully recognized in all these nominations, and no one can doubt the personal worth of these gentlemen any more than he can doubt the fact that the entire county ticket will be triumphantly elected on the 2d of November next.

We have thus hurriedly gone over the list of local candidates on the Democratic ticket and have said nothing in their praise not fully justified by their standing and characters. Let them all, then, receive the generous and united support of the entire party. This done, a glorious victory will be ours—a sure precursor of many more to follow.

THE present cry of the Republican campaigner is: "We the people do not desire a change in the Federal rule." Why then do the Republicans seek to change the political complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives? Congress holds the key to taxation and expenditure, and moulds the legislation which controls the executive departments. Congress, of course, may be hampered by executive and departmental devices exerted to delay or thwart Congressional policy. Will it advance the business interests of the country to expose Congress to this? To expose Congress to this is to change the Federal Government. To choose an Executive in harmony with Congress is to carry out the popular will as it was first expressed on the crash of the country under Republican rule in 1873. Twice in general election contests since then has the popular voice pronounced for the Democratic party and protested against a change." If this country had been governed on the English plan in 1874 the Cabinet of General Grant would have resigned, and in 1876 President Hayes, even after he was inaugurated thro' a colossal fraud, would have appointed a Democratic Cabinet. Senator Conkling says he appointed such a Cabinet in disguise. In 1878 the popular voice again decided that the Democrats should rule the country. The hard times of 1873 resulted from five years of General Grant's administration. The prosperous times of 1879 began with the meeting of a third Democratic Congress.—Decidedly no "change" in the legislative policy of this country is desirable. What is desirable is that by the election of Hancock a full and untrammelled development of that policy should be secured. Democratic speakers will do well to take this cry out of the mouths of the Radical orators. Nobody can want to see Garfie d elected who believes that "no change is needed."—*N. Y. World.*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Pennsylvania railroad employs 14,709 men.

—Horace Love married his living wife's sister, at Denman, Ga., and goes to prison for bigamy.

—Mrs. Martha Cooper, a widow, drowned herself in Warwich, R. I., on Thursday, to avoid removal to the poorhouse.

—The Germantown (Pa.) *Commercial*, heretofore a supporter of Garfield for President, has come out for Hancock.

—George Boltinger, of Monroe township, Mifflin county, was killed a few days ago by an accidental blow from John McGinney.

—All hands were lost on Friday last by the capsizing of the schooner Annie Linwood, of Cape Smoky, N. S., during a terrible squall.

—A steam launch, with a large number of ladies and gentlemen on board, was run down and sunk in Baltimore harbor Friday afternoon. All were rescued.

—Thomas Downell was convicted of murder in the second degree at Mauch Chunk on Saturday for killing Elizabeth Ray at that place on the 16th of September.

—The lesson taught by the late October elections is to mind your honor for $5,000, or $329, or whatever you can get. You'll lose no friends and will be so much ahead.

—Mrs. Isabella Pidgeon, working as a weaver in the Crescent Mill at Fall River, Mass., has just fallen heir to a fortune of $170,000, left by an uncle who had died in Australia.

—A verdict of manslaughter was rendered against Herbert Gould at Pittsburg on Saturday for complicity in the bunch of grapes murder. This is the second conviction in this case.

—At Avon, N. Y., on Thursday night A. V. Smith, a music teacher, shot and seriously wounded Clarence Dorr, whom he found in the company of his wife, from whom he had separated.

—James Lowry a carpenter residing at St. Paul, Minn., in a fit of temporary insanity shot his wife with a revolver on Sunday and then blew out his own brains. The woman may recover.

—Marcus Richardson, of Bangor, Me., who will be 100 years old the last of this month, has been a Mason for seventy-seven years, and is probably the oldest member of the order living.

—Luther Pickett, of Carroll county, Maryland, was shot to death by his second cousin, Martha Pickett, and her father, Milton. Pickett had persistently refused to marry the girl, whom he had wronged.

—The body of a little girl named Husack, whose parents perished by the explosion at the Garden City Distillery in Chicago on Friday night, was found among the ruins on Saturday. She was but eight.

—E. V. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, while on his way east from Indiana, where he made a careful study of the campaign, stated that the Republicans made more than one thousand votes by colored importation.

—At a Republican demonstration Thursday night at Kingsville, N. Y., Charles Nettle, Mellie Welling, Charles Thomas, John Fay and a Frenchman whose name is unknown were injured by the explosion of a cannon. Melling and Charles Thomas will probably die.

—A little girl, aged 9 years, whose parents live in Pottsville, is in a critical condition from a singular cause. Her mother extracted one of her teeth and blood flowed from the cavity for twenty-four hours in spite of the efforts of physicians to stop it. At last accounts her life was despaired of.

—During the passage of a Democratic parade in Wilmington, Del., at 11 o'clock Saturday night, it was fired upon from a bootstop by some person unknown, by which a boy and girl were seriously wounded, two being now reported dying. The fire was returned and the building torn out, and several of the first assailants wounded.

—There is something peculiar about flour. When wheat goes up ten cents a hundred, flour finds it out by telegraph, but when wheat comes down flour only gets the news from the East by canal, and a mighty slow canal at that. The city should appoint some one to notify flour when wheat goes down.

—Now that Longstreet, who led the rebel hosts against Hancock on Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg has just been honored with a foreign mission, the Philadelphia *Times* thinks it is in order for Pennsylvania to put her seal of condemnation upon Hancock by casting her electoral vote against him.

—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says that a prominent Republican politician and bank director of that county, who has been loudly proclaiming that a Democratic victory in hard times will ensue and the rates of interest advance, recently charged a poor colored man $5 for the loan of $10 for twenty days.

—A ten-year-old boy was overtaken by a train on a railroad bridge at Portland, Oregon. There was no room to stand aside, and the gorge being very deep, suspending a cross beam fifteen feet underneath, he leaped for it, grasped it with his arms, and hung there until rescued with a noosed rope.

—Ex-Governor Seymour told a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who sought the sage at his home in Utica, that the Ohio and Indiana elections have no bad effect upon the Presidential election in New York. He believes, indeed, that the Democrats will fight the harder when they get their sleeves rolled up.

—There is a hole in Penitentiary Cove, in Fannin county, says the Dahlonega (Ga.) *Sentinel*, from which there constantly issues a volume of wind and smoke. Its depth has never been fathomed. Large rocks have been thrown into it, but no sound of their striking the bottom, ever reached the ears of the listener.

—Leprosy exists to a considerable extent in the parish of Lafourche, La. An attempt to make an official investigation was lately resisted with arms, the lepers and their friends believing that the sufferers were to be isolated on an island in the ocean. The report of the physicians is that the disease is not gaining ground.

—Jim Tisdale, a colored ticket, excursionist on Thursday night to take Nellie Wright to a dance at James Miller's, near the town of Kane, Green county, Illinois. Matt Munday followed them, and attempted to take the girl away from Shirley, but failing, shot Shirley dead. He also fired at the girl, then fled, and at last accounts had not been captured.

—The Democratic Executive Committee of Indiana have published an address to the people, detailing the methods used by the Republicans in the recent elections and promising that the fight will be carried on as if no contest had taken place in October. The Ohio Democratic State Committee have sent out a similar address to the people of that State.

—The Danville (Va.) *Times* says that one of the merchants of that place, whose word can be taken, tells of a most remarkable case—namely, that of John B. Ragsdale, who lives on White Oak Mountain, in that county. He is now in his ninetieth year. His hair has been as white as snow, but now it is turning black again. We have never heard of the like before, though we have known of old persons having a new set of teeth and regaining their eyesight.

—The New York *World* says that on the morning when it was ascertained that Greenback votes had given Porter a plurality in Indiana there failed in business one of the largest silk manufacturers in Paterson, N. J.—an enterprising Republican whose factory was "peppered" all over with small pieces of lead sent there by his workmen to vote for Garfield and Arthur in order to avert the ruin which Democratic victories would bring upon manufacturers and their workmen!

—The Philadelphia *Times* says that some of the business men of Harrisburg who went into politics head over heels and undertook to scare the country with the idea that Hancock's election would break up business, have been thrown into a little fright of their own. They signed a call for a meeting to save the country from the Democrats, and many of their Democratic patrons immediately closed their accounts and refused to trade with those who made partisanship so much a part of their business.

—A boiler exploded at Massilon, O., on Saturday, in Russell & Co.'s paper mill, causing damage to the building estimated at $10,000. Anthony Welsh had an arm torn off and was buried in the debris. Anthony Manger was fatally scalded, and Charles Sands, Charles Forsythe, Benjamin Rosenberger and Ronan Westhafer were severely scalded. Hassler, a boy, was blown 50 feet into the canal, but was unhurt, while a boy walking on the canal bank was struck by a flying fragment of the boiler and had an arm fractured.

—The grand jury of Montgomery county, Ala., made an exhaustive report on Saturday to the city court as to the alleged election frauds in that county at the recent election. They say, in substance, that the tales of fraud and violence alleged to have been committed at bass fabrics and not warranted by the facts as elicited from a large number of witnesses, white and colored, examined before them, but they say further that numerous cases were brought before them of intimidation of colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

—Henry Holtenburg had black hair and a ruddy complexion when he married Miss Schwarz, at Nashville, a year ago. She supposed he was about forty, though he made no statement on that point. The honeymoon was scarcely over before his hair became gray, his cheeks lost their color, and he showed at least sixty years. The fact was that he had discontinued the use of dye and rouge. The angry wife wanted to sue for divorce, but the lawyer told her that the grounds were not sufficient. The worst she could do was to desert him, which she lost no time in doing.

Weaver's Wabbling.

ANOTHER PROMINENT GREENBACKER REPUDIATES THE BURNT RADICAL TICKET.

James L. Wright, of Philadelphia, the real head of the Greek back Labor party of that city, has grown restive under the transparent betrayal of his party by its Presidential candidate, General Weaver. Mr. Wright was the candidate of the Greenbackers for Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1878, was delegate to the convention which nominated Weaver, and is a member of the State Committee at this time. He was interviewed by a representative of the Philadelphia *Times* on Saturday last, and the following utterances are of value not only by reason of his relation to the party which is betrayed, but because of their intelligent expression upon the relative rights of employers and employes:

"Weaver has all along been advising a straight-out ticket in Indiana. We now see what he meant. The ticket has been so straight-out that there's nothing left of it for the greenbackers. The same would have been the case in Maine if Weaver's advice had been taken. The difference was that the people of Maine were just a little too independent to be dictated to by Weaver. They knew their business better than he did. By not heeding his advice they got two members of congress and the governor. If the Indiana greenbackers had done the same they would have sent their men to congress instead of to every greenback labor candidate in the state. There is going to be a mighty change in things in the next two weeks. The rebel struggle is just beginning. Weaver need do no more for he has done enough. The laboring people are not blind, nor are they fools. They are not politicians, but governmental paupers, always crying for more legislation and doing all they can to keep in power the old clique of robbers and plunderers because they happen to get the crumbs that fall from the rebels' table. The laboring man knows nothing of political economy, and does not care to know. He is not hungry after office nor has he any axe to grind. When the axe-grinding politicians tell him he is being robbed, and point out about the country millionaires and tell him the people way his party ought to continue in power, the workingman laughs and points to his overalls and ask them as to whether he is speaking from a disinterested standpoint and that settles it. The laboring man is not a political ranger. Every cent he gets, every piece of bread he puts into his mouth, he earns by hard work. There is nothing on God's earth more dearer to him than his independence. How long can that continue under the present state of things? When we read of employers and capitalists using their position and their influence and their money to force their laborers to vote to keep in power the old set of ringsters, when we read of the means employed, the threats held over their heads and the warnings and intimidations, we wonder whether we are any longer living in a free country or a country of despotism. These are facts and they speak for themselves. There is no getting around them. Politicians may talk and talk and bulldoze south and tell that; they may throw dust in the eyes of the people in a thousand different ways; they may talk around the bush and try to lead the attitude of the people off the real issue, but it will do no good. There is only one great question before the people: Shall the country become a monarchy or shall it remain a republic? Do they for a moment think that they have no memory or understanding, or do they believe that laboring men are of such an adaptable kind that they can suffer abuses and wrongs and still support for three years and six months and then forget all about them for the ensuing six months until the politicians elect and put in their president?

"The politicians have made a mistake. They have talked as though the working masses were children, without reason or understanding. They have underrated the power of the intelligent element. They seem to forget that two years ago the greenback labor party of this state polled ninety thousand votes and elected a judge of the supreme court. Half that many votes is enough to bury the republican party of Pennsylvania so deep that it would never be heard of again. Since that time the labor men have been doing an active part in politics. They have stood off simply for the reason that some of the few members of the straight greenback party have ignored labor questions and gone crazy on the tariff question, when the true thing for attention to the labor men compared to other questions. There are questions like the eight hour law, taxing of railroads, mechanics' lien law, above all, protection of men who serve a regular apprenticeship and learn a trade against the interlopers who have never learned a trade. We have a great outcry against how quack doctors who never go through a regular course of study, but hang out their shingles and compete with a regular physician. Every body knows that Dr. Hostetter's stomach bitters factory is broken up. At the same time, all over the city, in the shoe shops, the tailor business and every other trade, there are hundreds of 'quacks' at work. People are why boys don't learn trades like they used to. The reason is simply that they have no protection from these interlopers after they do learn them. They want the same protection that the doctor, the lawyer and the preacher has.

"But there is a great question which the working people are clearly that no politician can blind their eyes to it. This is simply the perpetuation in power of one party until that party seems to think they own the country and turn their backs on the working people and those who placed them in power. In spite of all that Republican organs can say and in spite of all that Republican politicians can say, the workingmen see that this country is tending toward a monarchy. They see a small handful of politicians, like Conkling, Cameron, Logan and a few others, as arrogant and pretentious as though they were the chief advisers of the Czar of Russia. They have no interest or sentiment in common with the honest, hard working people of this country. Success to the Republican party simply means success to those men and that means so many further strides toward an aristocratic form of government. There is no hiding of this fact, there is no getting over it. The tendency is in this direction and Conkling and Cameron and the rest of their crowd know it. They would have put Grant in at Chicago if they could. They will rule Garfield like a child if they make him President. The working people want no Conklings on their backs. They want no more growling from the fight between the two parties. After two weeks it is hardly likely there will be a third party. Garfield has swerved at the Greenback party's name; he has pronounced some recent measures of the party as the 'last spawn of a dying faction.' Garfield will find that the Greenback party is at least honest and independent. The labor element is not to be bought, in spite of all that Garfield has said against it, and this he will find out before he is a month older."

The Money Power and the Presidency.

The speech of Senator Bayard at Wilmington on Friday last, reported in *The World* of yesterday, touched a chord the full resonance of which has not yet been heard in all its meaning by the workingmen of America. If ever a "History of Oppression" shall be written one of its blackest pages will be that which records the methods through which, in the United States of America and in October of the year of grace 1880, Republican employers undertook to compel men dependent upon them for employment, and consequently for the means of subsistence through the coming winter, to vote a ticket representing not the opinions of the employed but the stupidly and mistakenly supposed interests of the employers. Under a form of government which guarantees to its citizens the untrammelled right of suffrage, and under a Constitution which is made waste paper when men can be forced to the polls and made to vote directly against what they believe to be right, because if they do not so vote their livelihood will arbitrarily be taken away from them, the men who practise this tyranny are traitors of the darkest and most dangerous type. No matter what their own notion of their conduct may be, men who use the money power to subvert the principles of the Constitution on the insolent pretense that they understand better what is good for the "common man" of America than the "common man" himself does, are paving the way to a social revolution of the most perilous sort. Assuming it to be true that the essence of political liberty consists in the unrestricted right of each man to act as he pleases so long as he does not infringe upon the equal right of his neighbors, this country has gone far on the road to ruin when any considerable number of American workmen can be coerced into surrendering their right to the free use of the ballot by a pressure such as that which thoughtless and ignorant and selfish men are now bringing to bear on the operatives of our great cities. Nothing but compassion can be felt for men who are brought face to face with the alternatives which so many Republican employers are now setting before their "hands." The martyr spirit is not to be looked for at the polls from men who feel that their wives and children must go naked and hungry if they venture to assert their own preferences in politics against the will of those who control the daily work on which the food and clothing of their humble homes depend. But the men who submit to despotism of this sort today do it with sullen brows and angry hearts, and the men who blindly indulge in despotism of this sort are storing up wrath against the day of wrath.—*N. Y. World, 17th.*

THE chatter which fills the mouths of Republican orators and the columns of Republican newspapers this time, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, imposes upon the party a herculean task. It requires of them to show that William H. Barnum, Erastus Corning, Abram S. Hewitt and W. L. Scott have taken leave of their senses. These gentlemen are among the largest if not actually the most extensive iron manufacturers in the United States. They are in the fore-front of the battle which in November will terminate in the election of General Hancock to the Presidency. Is it likely that they would spend their time, their means and their energies to destroy their own industries and beggar their families? It is probably not too strong to allege that they understand the matter full as well as Mr. L. W. Hall, and yet they see no menace in that which has driven our attenuated local statesman and business prodigy to distraction. This is strange.

FORTY THOUSAND LABORING MEN FOR HANCOCK.—"The members of the Greenback-Labor party of the State will vote for Hancock Tuesday two weeks," said Mr. James L. Wright yesterday, as he explained to a *Record* reporter that there would be a surprise for the politicians within the next two weeks. "The workingmen are of opinion that the most can be obtained by them by the accession of Hancock to the Presidency. The members of our organization understand the tariff issue as put before them by the Republicans, and there is more to be gained by the workingmen from a Democratic accession than from a Republican."

"How many votes do you think you will poll in the State?" asked the reporter.

"About 40,000," was the reply.—*Philadelphia Record, 19th.*

Indiana to be Redeemed.

NEW LIFE, VIGOR, DETERMINATION, AND ENTHUSIASM IN THE PARTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met this morning with closed doors. The late election and the causes of the result and what was best to be done, were fully discussed. It was unanimously agreed to wage an energetic and determined struggle to redeem the State in November. With that end in view, Mr. Hendricks and Senator McDonald of the committee were authorized to prepare a short address to the Democrats of Indiana. The following is the address:

To the Democrats of Indiana:

The result of the election last Tuesday is a deep disappointment to us all. The extent of the success which the Republican party has achieved in this State is as much a surprise to the Republicans as it is to the Democrats, and proves that the majority of the Republican party were as ignorant of the means which their corrupt leaders were employing as we were. The temporary loss of our State is a calamity that time will enable us to retrieve, but the injury which our free institutions will sustain, resulting from the frauds and corruptions practised by the Republican leaders to secure their triumph, is irretrievable. The causes which enabled the Republican party to succeed in the late election are now plainly:

First—The partial success of their scheme to Africanize our State by colonization.

Second—The corrupt use of money for the purchase of votes.

Third—The importation and use of repeaters, protected by deputy marshals; and

Fourth—The aid derived by them from the use of the Federal machinery of elections under the pretense of supervising the election of members of Congress.

In the Presidential election we will not have to encounter these forces to the same extent as in our State election. Two years hence we will not have to be divided among many States, their repeaters will be at home, and those of them who were discharged from Arthur's jails by deputy marshals as straw bail will not be likely to make their appearance in our state soon again.

We shall have no Federal marshals or Federal machinery to contend against.

We are thoroughly united in our councils, and whatever our adversaries may say to the contrary is untrue.

We therefore call upon you not to relax any of your efforts. Put new life and energy into your county and township organizations, and take all measures for your party's polling your full strength to the polls. The same vote polled by us in October, it polled in November, will secure to us the State. The average majority against us at the late election will not exceed four thousand, and may fall below that figure. This majority can, and in our opinion will, be overcome by the Democratic party. A change of three votes in each precinct will accomplish it.

Remember you have a leader in this contest who never surrendered, and he commands an army that never surrenders.

Yours truly,

WM. H. ENGLISH, T. A. HENDRICKS, J. E. MCDONALD, FRANKLIN LANDERS, WM. FLEMING, J. M. CROMBIE, O. O. STEALEY, JAMES H. RICE.

THEIR RECORD.—Below will be found a tabularized statement of the record of the Indiana nominees for President and Vice President. It just makes fourteen by footing the letters in each column, and sets forth in bold type that everlasting $329:

B	D	C	J	C				
A	3	R	3	R	3	A	3	R
C	G	E	M	E				
K	O	D	E	S				
P	L	I	S	T				
A	T	T	A.	E				
T	2	R	2	M	2	G	2	R
G	A	O	A					
H	P	D	R	A				
A	B	L	I	T				
D	A	I	N	E				
E	9	R	9	L	9	C		
R	S	H	D	R				
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

Up, Guards, and at Them.

See where the foe have forced your line!
See where the charging bayonets shine!
Now rally round the brave and flag Some they burst,
Each foeman eager to be first!
Up, Guards, and at them!

The battle's crisis now is here;
No time is this for doubt or fear,
And they who hesitate must yield,
Or run like cowards from the field.
Up, Guards, and at them!

You turned the enemy's flank in Maine,
And taught a lesson, not in vain—
A lesson they have learned so pat
That now they give you fit for fat.
Up, Guards, and at them!

The time has come when you are taught
How losing battles may be fought,
And how no fight is lost or won
Until the fighting day is done.
Up, Guards, and at them!

This is the country's Waterloo,
The people's eyes are fixed on you;
Money, with all the word implies,
May win the day, unless you rise.
Up, Guards, and at them!

Through all your ranks there now must be
Union and zealous harmony.
Charge, with the cheer that endures,
And victory at last is yours.
Up, Guards, and at them! —

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THAT MORNING, - - OCT. 22, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The following will be held in Cambria county this week, and will be addressed by the following gentlemen:

Friday, Oct. 22d; Wm. H. Sech and John W. Weakland.

Saturday, Oct. 23d; Wm. H. Sech and John W. Weakland.

Augustine, Friday, Oct. 22d; D. McGonigle and F. P. Tierney.

Hastings, Saturday, Oct. 23; D. McGonigle and F. P. Tierney.

Carrolltown, Saturday, Oct. 23; John Fenlon and D. McLaughlin.

Summerhill, Saturday, Oct. 23; Hon. Jas. M. Walters, and L. D. Woodruff.

Loretto, Saturday, Oct. 23; Wm. H. Sech and S. Horne.

WM. H. McMULLEN,
Chairman Dem. County Committee.

—There and the Other Place. Clothing in overcoats at Barkers'.

—Extra fine flour for sale at Barkers'.

—A new lot of trunks just received at Barkers'.

—Scudder's Spavin Cure" is for sale at all stables.

—Ladies' coats and shawls, in great variety, at Barkers'.

—Barkers' big business boom brings buyers delightful bargains.

—Ladies' caps and dress caps, of all styles and qualities, for sale at Barkers'.

—Handkerchiefs for 25 cts., at Barkers. No one can compete with them in prices.

—You can buy clocks cheaper from V. S. Barker & Bro. than from anybody else.

—V. S. Barker & Bro., have the only assortment of handkerchiefs in town.

—The last excursion of the season went from Pittsburgh to Lloydsville, this county, on the 19th inst.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. have a full stock of boots and drawers at prices which cannot be beat.

—Dr. Kendall had a little horse, he thought it was fast, he speeded it around the course, but it died of the pace.

—Whatever kind of weather we are going to have this winter, you can depend upon it you would strike, and strike it low, go to Barkers' to buy, they're bound to sell cheaper than any of 'em.

—Mr. Oakley, of Detroit, says: "Sellers' Liver Pills are admirably calculated for biliousness and headache."

—Buckwheat cakes are baked round, as sometimes they don't always go round often enough to a square meal.

—Be provided with the windows and out with the weather, for the various weather we are liable to have this month afar off.

—Remember that you can buy anything you want from V. S. Barker & Bro. at lower prices than from any one else.

—Before keeping a horse will find it to their advantage to buy a bottle of "Kendall's Spavin Cure." Read advertisement.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. carry twice as many goods and show twice as many styles as any other merchant in town, and cheaper than any of 'em.

—Allcock's Porous Plasters, a reliable remedy for Fever and Ague and Chronic Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless, it is harmless and sure. Its use in this vicinity has been invested with success on several occasions this season.

—Some pants for any more of it just now.

—The first snow of the season fell last Saturday morning, accompanied by an atmosphere cold enough to freeze ice a quarter of an inch thick.

—The Allegheny *Record* says there was a big time at that place on Monday. We always thought they got a big time of it out there.

—The steamer Arizona was wrecked in the lake of Saturday night last on Lake Michigan, near Montague, Mich., and between sixty and seventy lives were lost.

—The Garfield club of this place will probably adjourn on Saturday evening of next week to take part in a torchlight procession to be held then and there.

—Mr. Dougherty will be billed for a big bull's head full (Friday) evening, but as the other duties it may not be possible for him to make the connection.

—Allcock's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is pleasant to the taste and a most excellent remedy for coughs and colds. Give it a trial. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

—Honesty and honesty, Garfield and honesty, Hancock and honesty, Campbell and honesty, Weaver and honesty, Skelton and honesty, Bonner and beautitude, Boggs and honesty. Choose ye between them.

—We had much space as we have will enjoy a report of the recent Republican meeting at Portage would find a place in our columns, but as it is, the thing has to go over until next week.

—Allcock's Porous Plasters Horse Powders will prove a blessing to horses. Every farmer should have a package, use it, and see for themselves how quick it will improve their horses. Sold everywhere.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* says that a little son of a young man at Roaring Spring tried to remove warts on his hand by the use of nitric acid. It produced erysipelas, which baffled on Sunday week.

—Mr. Roberts, a stalwart Radical of the Johnstown district, politically as well as physically, was made the patron saint of the Republican party in this vicinity. He was buried on Saturday evening last.

—There was a slight fall of snow and a heavy frost on Tuesday last, but on Wednesday the weather was as calm and serene as a country village has inside forms have been put to.

—The constant dripping of water will wear the hardest stone; so the constant use of rough will undermine the hardiest constitution. Avoid this fatal result by using Allcock's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.

—The cars of the Pacific Express west, leaving Conemaugh at 9.48 this (Thursday) morning, were thrown from the track and the fast Conemaugh, and the Express messenger, named McCloskey, was killed instantly.

—Allcock's Boric Acid Powders are what they claim to be, Boric Acid and nothing else. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and Allcock's Porous Plasters are the best medicine in use. A case of consumption here was cured by its use, and we personally recommend it to all sufferers. Jeffries, Hoberts & Co., South Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1875.

—It is a well known fact that many children are killed annually by the neglect of mothers to keep Brown's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry on hand. Every careful mother has a bottle this season of the year for immediate use.

—We intended to "throw ourself" to some extent this week on the grand Republican meeting held in this place on Monday last, but so many things crowded in that we are obliged to let "the party do its plead," so to speak.

—The Altoona centre of the Republican procession on Saturday evening last represented a "Field Battery" by dragging a cannon through the mud and "holdfast" in the rear of his white brethren who were in the De Golyer-Garfield club.

—It is now time, in the fall of the year, to prepare for the winter, so long and so long to do that, 'tis worthy of you for yourself a good overcoat; and be added a suit of the best. Barkers are coming, with all of the latest styles, at prices so cheap that they're on top of the heap.

—The Democracy might be called a Republican, as a meeting was held at Cherrytree on Monday night of last week, and although presided over by Harry White, as Mr. McKnight, of Brookville, were present, and the address it, we are informed that not more than a half dozen Democrats were present to listen to the Republican speakers.

—The attention of the ladies is invited to that Mrs. R. E. Jones has on exhibition and for sale a very handsome and complete assortment of fall and winter hats, which will be sold at the right figures for cash. This is but to say that all who are in need of hats will confer a great favor by calling as soon as possible and paying what is justly due.

—A. C. Finney, well known some years ago in the northern portion of this county, where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, though at the time a resident of Garfield, from whence he subsequently removed to Williamsport, and afterwards to Kansas, died in Kansas City, Missouri, on Wednesday of last week, in the 59th year of his age.

—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned of Summerhill township till today (Saturday) afternoon for the construction of a bridge across the north branch of the Conemaugh on the road leading from Summerhill station, this county, to Conemaugh, commonly known as the "old Pennsylvania Railroad." The bridge will be sixty feet span.

—There will be a grand shooting match for turkeys and chickens at the hotel of Joseph Summerville, to-morrow (Saturday) and all marksmen will do well to go there, if they can. Mr. Weisser also wishes us to say that he will be "sloshing" around for turkeys at all kind ere many moons and those who want to get full value for their pelts had better hold on to them in appearance.

—M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders have been used with astounding results in the stables of Mr. Pierre Lorillard; so much so, that the quantities since Parole, Wallenstein and other American horses have won thousands of dollars for their owners. For sale by V. S. Barker & Bro.

—We were greatly amused some days since by seeing one of our venerable citizens, who had been bowed down with rheumatism, throw away his crutches, and declare himself just as young as he used to be; and now he is recommending Roberts' Embrocation to every old lady in the town. Great liniment that. V. S. Barker & Bro. sell it.

—Engineer Pat. Doran, whose paternal home is in Summerhill township, this county, went to a neighboring orchard, not long since for the purpose of gathering apples, and while stooping down to pick up some of the fruit, a vicious ram that was in the field plunged with great force against her, knocking her on the head with its horns and rendering her insensible. Before assistance arrived the animal broke five ribs on the left side of her body and one rib on the right side. Both horns made impressions in the skull horizontally with the woman's eye. She was picked up and taken to her home, where she soon expired. She was aged 62 years.

—We are under obligations to our farmer friend Philip H. Jones, of Blacklick town ship, for a half bushel of the largest and soundest apples that could possibly be produced anywhere. They were indeed regular whoppers and just as luscious as they were large. Philip, by the way, is one of the most industrious grangers in the State, having cleared within the last five years no less than fifty-five acres of ground in one of the roughest sections of the county, and this in addition to the hard work necessary in such a position to the maintenance of his family. He has now eighteen acres in wheat, and anticipates, what we hope he will secure in this as in all his undertakings, a large yield for the time and labor expended.

—The richest speech of the campaign was delivered before the Hancock and English Club of this place, on Friday evening last, by Gen. Joseph McDonald, who not only excelled himself in the matter of time, the speech occupying over forty-minutes, but was also in the happiest of moods and the best of humor. The speech was altogether extempore and was probably drawn out by the presence in the club-room of that stalwart Republican wheel-horse, Tom. Lewis (Jackson), who took it very good naturedly and seemed to enjoy it with the best grace possible. It was indeed a rich speech, full of wit, humor, and sound, solid sense, and we are only sorry we can't give it to our readers with all the dramatic effect which attended its delivery.

—The mammoth pumpkin which bore a conspicuous part in the Democratic parade of Thursday night of last week desires a passing notice. It was raised on the farm of Mr. Edward Lyons, Delaware county, and took the first premium at the late Fair in that county for largeness and general excellence. Subsequently, it was purchased by Mr. Lyons and Mr. Varnaster, of Philadelphia, and by the latter gentleman to Prothonotary O'Donnell, for the special purpose of forming part and parcel of the grand parade in question. It is of immense size, weighing 175 pounds, and attracted no little attention, though we are sorry to say that the inscription which was meant to be emblazoned upon its rotundity—something concerning a Democratic victory in Indiana—was of necessity omitted.

—Some fifty members of the Hancock and English club, senior and junior, of this place turned out Monday night and again on Wednesday night for drill, and under the command of Capt. Bolsinger and Lieuts. Lawrence Donahoe, John Stough, Wm. Sechler and Edward Ormsby, on part of the seniors, and of Capt. Geo. E. McPike and Lieuts. Harry Fenlon and Andrew Gutwald, of the juniors, made rapid strides in the direction of proficiency. Both clubs will take a little more in their's this (Friday) evening, when it is hoped that all the members will be present, as they want to get in good trim for the big meeting at Chest Springs to-morrow evening, which they have resolved to attend to the number of one hundred or more if sufficient conveyance can be secured.

—A young man in Blair county has discovered an ingenious and successful way to capture squirrels, dead or alive, without either gun or ammunition. His outfit consists of a set of climbers such as are used by telegraph repairers, a sheath knife, a pack of firecrackers, box of matches and a dog. The dog holes the game. The young man puts on his climbers, and goes up to the hole in the tree, lights a fire-cracker and drops it into the hole. When it explodes the frightened squirrel rushes out into a bag held over the hole, or if he wishes to kill it he strikes its head off with the sheath knife; if he misses his aim and the squirrel leaps to the ground the dog soon finishes it. By this novel contrivance he often brings in from ten to twenty squirrels a day. Larger game is captured in the same way.

—We had the pleasure of a call on Monday from our old-time friend James McCormick, of Nashville, Tenn., who was here on business connected with the sale of the estate of his deceased father, Mr. Hugh McCormick, late of Gallitzin township, the advertisement for which will be found in another column. James was born and raised in this county, but left here many years ago for California, where he resided for a considerable time before his return to "the States." He is now employed as a locomotive engineer on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, and looks quite as natural, barring the gray hairs which time is sure to impose upon all of us, as he did in the good old days at Summitville, this county, more than a quarter of a century ago. Long may he live and prosper.

—The Ebensburg Garfield club want to go ahead of the matchless Democratic outpouring and procession which graced our town Thursday of last week, and to this end have invited clubs from a distance, North, South, East and West, to unite with them in a torch-light procession to come off in the future. But just here occurs a hitch. Both the Altoona and the Johnstown boys desire to take a hand in the proceedings, but somehow they are unable to fix on a night which will be mutually satisfactory. The former name Thursday of next week, while the latter are most happy and speedy, causing an entire cure. F. ALBRECHT, 241 S. Sharp St., Baltimore.

—At a regular meeting of the Hancock and English Club of Ebensburg and Cambria township, held on Friday evening last, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the visiting clubs and delegations from Altoona, Strongstown, Belsano, Carrolltown, Loretto, Munster, Summitville, Lilly's, and elsewhere, which took part in the grand Democratic demonstration in this place the night previous, and did so much to make it what it was, the finest procession and the largest meeting that has ever convened in Cambria county. A vote of thanks was also unanimously tendered to our diminutive but determined Republican friend, Mr. Abel Lloyd, and his excellent wife and family, for the active and indispensable part they took in preparing the coffee and otherwise providing for the comfort and entertainment of the Young Men's Hancock and English Club of Altoona, an organization which honored the occasion with their presence and elicited the highest encomiums from everybody by their gentlemanly conduct, noble bearing and unsurpassable marching.

—Though the Greenback party has never boasted much of a membership in Ebensburg, and particularly in this campaign has it been low down in the figures, yet two or three voters, undismayed by any storms which may lower, continue to profess adherence to its principles. One of these voters is our photographer friend Mr. Reicher, of High street, who, upon arising bright and early Tuesday morning, discovered a surprise in store for him. It was in the shape of a pole twenty-five or thirty feet long which had been erected some time during the previous night on the edge of the pavement in front of his gallery, the apex supporting a broom and lower down two small flags and a pasteboard streamer bearing the name of "Weaver" floating to the breeze. It is unnecessary to say that the pole and belongings were the work of no Greenbacker, but the fruition of the idea of somebody who wants to be considered a practical joker. He should send in his name to the papers for publication. The author of such a side-splitting piece of pleasantry should not be permitted to remain unknown to fame.

—There is a young man living in this town whose peculiar *fote* seems to be to get on a pronounced spree very frequently, and keep it up till his money runs out. This latter experience, coupled with the former, fell to his lot last Monday. He was drunk clear thro', yet he wasn't satisfied, because he didn't have the wherewithal to keep the thing going. Accordingly, at a late hour of the night of the day named he repaired to the domicil of a gentleman on High street, a well known Republican politician, and poured into his listening ear an affecting story about a fight which had occurred down street. "I was one of the parties engaged," said the impecunious youth, "and they arrested me, and Burgess Humphreys fined me a dollar, and I'll have to go to jail if I don't pay the money. Lend me that much, won't you?" Owing to the fact that the election draweth nigh, and bearing in mind the further fact that the young man in question belongs to that unfortunate class who must be "fixed" and kept "fixed" to assure the correctness of their ballots, the dollar was willingly handed over. But it was interesting to watch the expression of the donor's face and listen to his expressive language next morning upon discovering that no fight whatever had occurred the night preceding, and that instead of being docked to the liquidation of a fine, his dollar had gone into the till of one or more of our hotel-keepers.

—The Garfield and Arthur marching club of this place made its third weekly appearance on our streets last Saturday night. Its evident intention was to show forth the proficiency it had attained in the art of marching and countermarching, and in this it was signally successful. Before it had well gotten under way, however, the procession, which numbered one hundred and fifty, or thereabout, fully one-third of whom were juveniles, Burgess Humphreys, the officer in command, attempted to form a ring within a ring on the Diamond, possibly in commemoration of the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer rings, with which their candidate for President was so conspicuously and shamefully identified, but ring rule for once at least failed to prove effective. How the knot was finally untied it is needless to tell, but when it was untied the procession once more took up its line of march through the principal streets of our town, closely followed by Bill Roberts, a big, burly black, who, like his "white brethern," covered himself to some extent with mud, if not with glory, as he essayed the part of a donkey—no donkey—hitched to a small wooden cannon mounted on wheels. After all hands had expressed themselves as heartily tired of sloshing round through the mud, the club repaired to its hall, and there, after the usual stereotyped speeches were delivered by T. W. Dick, Tom. Davis, (Jackson,) and A. V. Barker, Esqs., and then all was over.

—Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER died on Saturday night last at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. F. A. Happer, at Irwin Station, Westmoreland county, in the 72d year of his age. Gen. Foster had been in feeble health for several months, and a few weeks ago left his home in Greensburg to receive the care and attention of his married daughter in the passage to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. The announcement of the old man's death outside of this county could call forth a feeling of more sincere sorrow and regret than that of Henry D. Foster. In a community like our own, where Gen. Foster was so long and so well known, and in which he was so universally esteemed and respected, it is entirely unnecessary to dwell upon the sterling qualities both of head and heart. His ability as a lawyer was of the very highest order, and his manners, always gentle and attractive, made him hosts of friends wherever he went. He was the soul of honor and his life was without stain or reproach—the richest legacy he could leave to his children. He was three times elected Lt. Governor, first in 1842, again in 1844, and for the last time in 1870. He was a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1857 and 1858, and in 1860 was the Democratic candidate for Governor, his successful competitor being Andrew G. Curtin. Now that he is gone and his memory is yet green, those who knew him and knowing honored and respected him, will with one voice and one mind say of him:

"The earth that bears him *dead*,
Bears not *alive* a nobler gentleman."

—RYNDER FOR CONGRESS AND SUCKLING FOR SENATOR—SOME RESOLUTIONS.—The Congressional and Senatorial Conferees of the Greenback party of the Seventeenth and Thirty-fifth districts, says the Altoona *Sun* of Saturday, met in this city this afternoon. All the counties in each district were fully represented. David Tobin, of Cambria county, called the Congressional Conferees to order, and when the Conference was ready for business Mr. C. F. Walker, of Somerset county, moved that the nomination of T. P. Rynder, indorsed by the conventions of the different counties for Congress, be made by acclamation. The motion was agreed to without discussion. After this work had been completed the six Senatorial Conferees assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator. On motion of John T. Flattery, of Cambria county, Chief Burgess John Suckling, of Hollidaysburg, also indorsed by Blair and Cambria counties, was placed in nomination, and a motion to make Mr. Suckling the choice by acclamation was agreed to. Mr. M. F. Conway, of Bedford, offered a resolution of indorsement as follows: "That we indorse General James B. Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, and we pledge ourselves to support him to the best of our ability." A resolution was also passed that the conferees recommend the placing in the field of a full Greenback ticket in each county in this Congressional district. The Conference, after a very harmonious session then adjourned without date.

—"DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE."—"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left, which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.—*American Rural Home.*

—LECTURE AT BELSANO.—A large audience assembled in the U. B. church at Belsano on the evening of the 12th inst., for the purpose of listening to Miss Anna M. Baker's lecture on "Both Sides of Life." All present were much pleased with the manner in which the subject was treated, Miss Baker's style and delivery combining grace, eloquence and wit, while her subject matter was plain, practical and full of good sense. Her gestures and enunciation were also perfectly free from anything like an assumed or unnatural "stage" style.

—One of my children was recently attacked with a severe case of Croup, which really assumed a distressing phase; I was recommended to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, after other remedies had failed. The effect was most happy and speedy, causing an entire cure. F. ALBRECHT, 241 S. Sharp St., Baltimore.

—Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. [10-22,-2t.]

—THE BIG BOSS BULLDOZERS STILL AT IT.—That the Cambria Iron Company and the Gautier Steel Company are resorting to the most infamous and unlawful means to intimidate and terrorize their Democratic employees in hopes of securing their votes for Garfield, Campbell, Boggs & Co., is pretty well established by the statement of a gentleman residing in Hollidaysburg and written to a friend in Altoona, which statement, published in the Altoona *Daily Sun* of Tuesday, is to be considered in every home; second, its low price makes its sale immense; third, it will be a credit to handle such an article. One Southern Agent writes, "it sells faster than Gen. Lee's Portrait sold right after the war: another writes, it beats the palmy days of the Sewing Machine, its rapid sale, its low price, and liberal terms surprise old Agents." Address Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper, and they will give you full particulars and exclusive territory to canvass in. [9-17.-13t.]

—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR NOVEMBER is full of interesting matter. Darley's facile pencil gives us another scene from Dickens' works, Little Nell and her grandfather escaping from the fair. The old man's eager face and stumbling hurry, the child's fearful backward glance, are in strong contrast to the careless groups in the background. The whole scene is lifelike, and one of the best "Darley's" yet given in this ever popular magazine. In the Novelty Page we have some new and quaint designs for the new kinds of work in crotchet, embroidery, and, as usual, page after page of hints for ladies' costumes. The Diagram is a combination dress for a little girl, either a smock costume or a princess dress, as the fancy of the maker dictates, or both, if a trifling addition is made to the princess dress. The literary matter is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. Christian Reid's popular novel is continued, and there are capital stories and poems from the pens of Margaret Vandegrift, Augusta De Bubna, Lee C. Harby, and other well known writers. We learn that Godey's Lady's Book will contain a complete novel in every number in 1881, and that each issue will be complete in itself. We will furnish the Cambria Freeman and Godey's Lady's Book for one year at the low price of $3.00 on application at this office.

—HOW TO MAKE SOAP A CENT A POUND.—Shave into small pieces five bars of Dobbin's Electric Soap, and boil in three quarts of water until the soap is thoroughly dissolved so that upon straining through a seive nothing remains; add to the solution or "suds" three gallons cold water; stir briskly for several minutes to mix, and set it away to cool. Though it will look like nothing but soap suds while warm, a chemical reaction will take place, and in 24 hours time will develop 40 or 50 pounds of magnificent white soft soap, costing less than a cent a pound and as good as many of the adulterated compounds called soap, and sold at seven to ten cents a pound. How long would it take for any other soap used the same to become any thing but soap suds? Any housewife knows that it cannot be done with any soap she ever used. See if it can be done with Dobbin's Electric.

J. L. CRAGIN & Co., Manufacturers,
Philad'a, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Kansas City. [10-8-e.o.w.1y.]

—ASTRONOMY IN ROCHESTER.—The new Warner Observatory which is being erected at Rochester, N. Y., is attracting much attention in social and literary as well as in scientific circles. The new telescope will be twenty-two feet in length, and its lens sixteen inches in diameter, thus making it third in size of any instrument heretofore manufactured, while the dome of the Observatory is to have some new appliance for specially observing certain portions of the heavens.—It is to be the finest private observatory in the world, and has been heavily endowed by Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and other remedies. Professor Swift has labored under numerous disadvantages in the past, and the new comet which he recently found was in spite of many obstacles, but as the new institution is to be specially devoted to discoveries, there are good reasons to expect very many scientific revelations in the near future from the Warner Observatory at Rochester.

—BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—The leading article in Ballou's Monthly magazine for the month of November is an illustrated paper on Malleirs, told in a gossipy way that is quite entertaining and instructive, and then follow several engravings which the reader will like. "Marian's Old Aunt" is growing more interesting as the novel proceeds and the plot is developed; and then comes a table of contents that cannot be excelled by any publication in this country. Now is the time to subscribe for this popular and cheap magazine. Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass., at only $1.50 per annum, postpaid, and for sale at all the news depots in the country at 15 cents a copy.

—INVESTIGATION.—Every man should be willing, and we think should be anxious, to investigate everything which is so likely to benefit all mankind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep seated pains, and it has been proved by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemishes on horses, it never has had an equal. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

—A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

—PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million.—Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address

JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M.,
[8-13.-12t.] Pres. State College, Pa.

—THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

—LETTER FROM KANSAS.

SALINA, KANSAS, Oct. 12, 1880.

FRIEND MAC—It may be interesting to you, as well as to your readers, to learn a little about the "Hancock Boom" in Kansas and see what organization will do. You are of course aware of the overwhelming Republican majority in this State, as also in our own county. The nomination of Garfield, however, fell like a wet blanket on the Republicans in this section. The honest Republicans wanted Blaine, the ringsters wanted Grant, but none of them wanted or expected "8220." There was no enthusiasm—not even a ratification meeting. So much for the Chicago nominee. When the news came from Cincinnati, however, announcing the nomination of Gen. Hancock, cheer after cheer rent the air, flags were strung across our principal streets, and on the same evening a large and most enthusiastic ratification meeting was held and immediate steps taken to organize a Hancock and English Club. A week later our club was organized, with 187 names on the list to begin the work with. I made a motion to canvas the county and organize a club in every township, and the motion was unanimously adopted. The chair appointed a committee of five, of which I have the honor to be the chairman. We went right to work, and now have fourteen clubs fully organized, with a membership of nearly seven hundred, while the Republicans have but four clubs in the county. Our Salina Hancock Club outnumbers the Salina "8220" club nearly two to one. In 1876 Hayes electors received 1,274 votes, Tilden only 375, and Cooper, Greenbacker, 70. As near as can be estimated, the vote this fall will be about as follows: Garfield, 1,400; Hancock, 980; Weaver, 70. By this you will observe that the Republican majority has been or will be reduced from 920 to about 150 votes, and should the news from the October States prove favorable to us, the majority may be entirely wiped out. As near as I can estimate it about four-fifths of our Greenbackers are ex-Republicans and one-fifth ex-Democrats. On the 22d inst. we will have an immense Democratic mass meeting here, which will be addressed by Hon. E. G. Ross, candidate for Governor, Hon. Tom Fenlon and Col. Tom. Moonlight, electors at large, and Hon. C. W. Blair, all of whom are first class orators. Thus, you see, the good work goes bravely on.

Truly, etc., Your friend, WM. R. GEIS.

For Grown PERSONS or the Youngest CHILDREN, use the old and safe

Dr. Fitler's Soothing Carminative.

It can be given with perfect safety to your baby if only two or three days old. It does not stupefy, but the little thing will go to sleep natural's, and get awake laughing. It cures DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, no matter how long standing, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINT, WIND COLIC, fretting and crying of infants (which is always a sign of pain), GREEN POOPS, SOUR VOMITINGS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and all complaints of the stomach or BOWELS.

Price, 25 cts. a bottle—*a safe and certain cure.* It is the oldest, remedy in use, and is recommended by PHYSICIANS. Sold by DRUGGISTS and STOREKEEPERS.

TRI SIMPSON'S LICORICE WORM LOZENGES.

They are pleasant, safe and sure. 25 cts.
Depot, 400 N. Third St., Philad'a, Pa.

☞ Lozenges for sale by N. J. FREIHOFF and V. S. BARKER & BRO., Ebensburg. [1-22.-11m.]

An Irvington beauty, a forward young miss,
T'other day, it appears, won a vote by a kiss:
But the law 'gainst corruption is terribly strong,
And 'tis said she'll be made to repent it ere long.
What becomes of the kiss? Since the voter will earn it,
In justice one hopes he'll be made to return it.

Corruption at the ballot-box is a thing much to be deplored. But the above, on its face, wears no terrible aspect, as the young lady, by stealing, we take it, is fair and amiable, while the voter of course was a man of taste in recognizing her claims to his crematory organs, as well is his being a regular customer of Simon & Bondheim when going to equip himself with a suit of new clothing. So it must have been all right. Simon & Bondheim's establishment, we add, is next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, where Fall and Winter clothing in endless array and of best material and most approved styles may be bought for a mere trifle above wholesale prices.

THERE was a young man in Chagrin,
Who fell dead in love with a twin;
And whenever he kissed her
He found 'twas her sister,
This spooney young man of Chagrin.

That young man wouldn't have sense enough to come in out of the rain; nor to take half of a pretty girl's hymn-book at meeting; nor to buy a suit of ready-made clothing when the same was offered to the public at about half price. The latter is the case at present writing in the store of Godfrey Wolff, next door to the postoffice, Altoona. He is selling the biggest and best lot of Fall and Winter wear ever seen in Western Pennsylvania at about half-price—that is to say, at prices nearly 40 per cent fifty per cent. lower than are afforded by any other dealer in the same line of goods. The celebrated Rochester clothing a specialty. Call on or write to him, and thus secure for yourself a bargain.

THERE was an old man with a gun,
Who thought it was mighty good fun
To blaze at the moon
From night fall to noon,
To prevent an eclipse of the sun.

This illustration of human idiocy has its parallel in the man who, with the expectation of saving money, buys his ready-made clothing from other than at Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. The reason is obvious. In addition to dealing in nothing but the very best quality of goods he sells at lower prices than any other clothier in Cambria or surrounding counties. If you disbelieve this, call and take a look at his new invoices of fall and winter goods, and his prices, or write for particulars. All letters will be promptly answered.

It is just about now the country exchange
Will conceive it his province to dole
Fresh news to his readers, by way of a change,
With this heading: "Now lay in your coal."

As far as we are concerned, we have an item of advice of vaster importance to offer our readers. It is this: Lay in a pair of boots or shoes suitable to the cold weather which has overtaken us. You can buy these to the best advantage at the celebrated Boston Boot and Shoe Emporium of S. Blumenthal, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. Here is being opened day by day some of the best wear for the feet ever turned out in factory or workshop. Both stock and prices cannot fail to afford satisfaction if you buy from him. Gum shoes and rubbers of all descriptions constantly on hand.

NOTICE.—**Frank Leslie's Weekly**, the only Democratic Illustrated Newspaper published, will be sent postpaid, for five weeks (until end of campaign) for **Thirty Cents**. Agents wanted in every town. Send 30 cents for five weeks' subscription, or 4 cents in postage stamps for sample copy and Illustrated Catalogue. Clubs of **four** will be sent five weeks for one dollar. Address **FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 58 Dey Street, New York.** [10-1.-4t.]

OBITUARY.

LEAP.—Died, at Lilly's Station, Washington township, on Thursday, October 14, 1880, Mr. JOHN LEAP, aged about 49 years.

The deceased was foreman at S. H. Smith's coal works on Ben's creek, a short distance west of Lilly's, and the cause of his death was bone erysipelas, which first attacked his nose and then his face, forcing out and bursting the eye balls twenty-four hours before his death. His illness only lasted three days, but was preceded by an attack of fever and ague, which first manifested itself while he was on his way to Pittsburgh a short time before. He leaves a wife and nine children in comfortable circumstances, the fruit of constant toil and honest endeavors. He was an honest, faithful and upright man, a good citizen, husband and father, and was one of the most kind-hearted and charitable of neighbors, as many of the old and young people in and about Lilly's and elsewhere will cheerfully bear witness. His remains were deposited in the Catholic cemetery at Summitville on Saturday last, his funeral being the largest ever witnessed in that section of the county. May his soul rest in peace.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN LEAP, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Leap, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DOROTHY LEAP, Administratrix.
Washington Twp., Oct. 22, 1880.-6t.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

HAVING failed to dispose at public sale of the Farm in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, of which Hugh McCormick, late of said township, died seized, the undersigned offers the same at private sale. Said Farm consists of **325 Acres**, in a good state of cultivation, and is believed to be underlaid with bituminous coal. The land will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. For terms, etc., call on or address

JAMES BOLAND, Acting Executor,
Oct. 22, 1880.-6t. Summit, Cambria Co., Pa.

☞ Altoona *Tribune* publish three times in daily and three times in weekly; send bill to this office.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially, Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Books and Stationery

THE undersigned has just opened in Carrolltown, opposite S. Teitelbaum's store, a full line of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Also, a lot of choice CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Prices Low.

JOSEPH FARABAUGH.
Carrolltown, Oct. 8, 1880.-tf.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Look! Look! See! See!

JUST RECEIVED:

A LARGE AND NOBBY LINE OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Also, a Full Stock of

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

IN ENDLESS VARIETY. OUR LINE OF

OVERCOATS

CANNOT BE BEATEN FOR QUALITY, MAKE-UP AND PRICE.

We have also received a large and complete line of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas,

Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

—AT THE—

Young America Clothing House,

Corner 11th Avenue and 11th Street,

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,

ALTOONA, PA.,

N. B.—Do not fail to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are acknowledged to be the cheapest house in Blair county. [Sept. 24, 1880.-tf.]

STILL LATER AND BETTER!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 50 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional warehouse, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after b

The Search for the Franklin Relics.

The return of Lieutenant Schwatka from his sledge journey in search of the Franklin Records which were supposed to be in existence, but which are now declared to be absolutely lost, has pretty well settled it that we know as much to-day as we ever shall about Sir John Franklin's fatal expedition, five and thirty years ago, into the Arctic Seas. Something over three years ago public interest in the Franklin expedition was revived by stories of a cairn, or stone-heap in which, it was alleged, were articles and books that undoubtedly belonged to Sir John Franklin.

In 1878 the whaler *Eothen* was fitted out in New York for an Arctic expedition, of which Lieutenant Schwatka, U. S. A., was placed in command. There seemed good reason to believe that the bookmentioned by the natives were the longed-for records kept by Sir John, and that a relic of world-wide interest and importance would be added to Sir Leopold McClintock's famous search in 1859, which definitely fixed the fact that Franklin and all his 130 men had perished in the fields of ice. But no sooner had the *Eothen* reached Hudson's Bay than the stories proved untrue, the cairn found to be an imagination. Still Lieutenant Schwatka decided to go on and search King William's Land in such thoroughwise as to make the result final and conclusive. On April 1st, 1879, the sledge journey was begun, the party having already been inured to the climate by an eight months' residence at Camp Daly, Hudson Bay. Four white men and thirteen Innits made up the party. On the 15th of May the first natives were reached, a patriarch's family of nine men, and some trifling relics were obtained. The old man was a good witness. Some thirty-five years ago he had seen the dead body of a white man in the bunk of a big ship, from which his people used to steal wood and iron. He had also seen the tracks of white men on the mainland, but the men never appeared. On the last day of May, a Netchellik encampment was reached. Another old man there remembered having seen a number of skeletons, books and papers, knives, forks and spoons, and dishes scattered among the rocks. In this way the party progressed, until on Adelaide Peninsula a Netchillik woman was met who told the most important story of any obtained during the voyage. Many years ago she, in company with her husband, had seen ten white men dragging a sledge with a boat on it on the coast of Washington Bay. The men were very thin, and their mouths were dry and hard and black. Her husband and his companions tried to help the white men over the ice, but at length lost sight of them. The next spring she saw a tent on the shore at the head of Terror Bay, and dead bodies were within and outside it in the sand. There were a great many of them, but how many she had no idea. Many things were lying around, including books and a tin case containing written papers. For those the natives cared nothing, and left them to the winds and waves. The box was destroyed by an inquisitive native, and so perished, according to Lieutenant Schwatka's belief, those records for which so much would have been given, and to obtain which so many perils have been faced.

Then began the search for bones and relics, and with success. Human skulls and bones, the wreck of boats, pieces of iron and cloth, broken medicine bottles and miscellaneous articles were found on the south coast of Erabus Bay, showing where one party had met death. Only a little cairn was discovered, and that contained nothing of importance. Above Collinson Inlet the searchers came upon the most notable spot of their journey, the camp made by Captain Crozier, who after Sir John Franklin's death on shipboard, in 1847, became chief of the Expedition, and abandoned the vessel in despair of their ever getting free from the ice for which it had been fitted. At this camp were found cooking stoves, kettles, clothing, utensils, and an opened grave. Upon a stone at its head was a silver medal, awarded to John Irving by the Royal Naval College in 1850. This proved the grave to be that of Lieut. Irving, third officer of the *Terror*. The bones were brought away for interment in his native land. The other bones found were buried on the spot, and it is believed the remains of from twenty to forty persons were buried. Having thus done all that could be done, and explored many miles inland for months in hope of yet finding some papers, the party safely accomplished the return to a warmer clime, losing no member by the way.

The journey occupied eleven months and covered 3,251 miles, being both in time and distance an unparalleled feat of Arctic travel. A peculiar feature of the journey, moreover, was that the party subsisted by the way, living upon the reindeer, musk-oxen and other food that could be captured. Traveling over the same territory as that traversed by Franklin's men, these lived in plenty where the others perished in want. And though they did not obtain the records of which they were in search, they did, as Dr. Hayes says, secure most valuable information, contributing much to geographical knowledge of hitherto entirely unknown regions, as well as to the final solution of a question which has for so long a time commanded the sympathies of the civilized world. —*Examiner and Chronicle.*

WORK DURING SLEEP.—It has frequently happened that studious men have done really hard, material work while asleep. A stanza of excellent verse is in print which Sir John Hershel is said to have composed while asleep, and to have remembered when he awoke. Goethe often set down on paper during the day thoughts and ideas which had presented themselves to him during the preceding night. A gentleman once dreamed that he was playing an entirely new game of cards with three friends. When he awoke, the structure and rules of the new game, as created in the dream, came one by one into his memory, and he found them so ingenious that he afterward frequently played the game. A case is cited where a gentleman in his sleep composed an ode in six stanzas and set it to music. Tartini, the celebrated Italian vocalist, composed the "Devil's Sonata" in a dream. Lord Thurlow, when a youth at college, found himself one evening unable to finish a piece of Latin composition which he had undertaken. He went to bed full of the subject, fell asleep, finished his composition in a dream, remembered it next morning, and was complimented on the felicitous turn which it presented.

BLEACHING DRIED FRUIT.—Those who see the dried apples at the stores that have a tempting whiteness, being about as light colored as the fresh fruit, no doubt wonder how they can be dried so nicely. The fact is that such fruits are not only dried but bleached. They are subjected to the same agent that is used to give hops a bright color, and to impart to straw hats their whiteness, viz: sulphur. It will be recollected that we gave last year an account of the Zimmerman fruit dryer and its workings. Not long ago the inventor wrote us that he had long been experimenting in bleaching fruit, and sent us a sample of apples, quite the whitest we ever saw, bleached in his dryer. Hereafter the dryer will be sent out with the necessary change in furnace to adapt it for bleaching, and directions for the operation will be given. Of course bleaching is only practicable with fruit in this or other closed dryer, and could not be done with fruit in the open air. As the question is sure to be asked if the fruit is any the less wholesome, we anticipate it and say—not in the least.—*American Agriculturist.*

Science in Manufacturing Flour.

Until recently it was believed that the only thing to be sought for in the production of a good article of flour was a more or less fine disintegration of the kernals of wheat. As long as millers held to the theory that grinding was all that was required, a large percentage of the flour had its nutritive powers greatly reduced by being ground to an impalpable dust. Science, by aid of a microscope, has shown that no really good bread can be made from flour in which any large portion of the starch globules have been thus broken down. The rising of bread is due to the starch globules which remain whole, while the dust from the disintegrated ones, by souring, impairs the lightness and sweetness of the loaf. It is but recently that these facts have been made known to millers, and since that time they have been discarding their old theories and machinery and devising improvements with the view to separating the starch globules, rather than pulverizing them. Another important advance in this industry consists of an improvement in bolting machines. Until recently the bran was separated from the flour by a powerful air blast, which blows off the light particles of bran. Considerable power is required for this process, and although it is carried on in a closed room, there is not only a great waste of the finer particles of flour, but the impalpable dust penetrates every part of the mill and often gives rise to destructive explosions. By a recent invention, electricity is made to take the place of the air blast. Just over the wire bolting cloth, which has a rapid reciprocal motion, a number of hard rubber cylinders are kept slowly revolving and rubbing against stripes of sheepskin, by which a large amount of fractional electricity is evolved. Then, as the middlings are sieved by the reciprocal motion, the lighter bran comes to the top, whence, instead of being blown away by an air blast, it is attracted to the electrically charged cylinders, as light substances are attracted to a piece of paper or a stick of sealing wax which has been smartly rubbed. The removal of the bran from the rollers, and its deposit on one side, are readily effected, while the flour is carried in another direction. The separation is thus made complete, with very little loss of dust. Still another device has been introduced to remove from the wheat, before being ground, small pieces of iron, which, despite the utmost care, will find their way into the grain, working great injury to mill machinery. This trouble is now remedied by the use of a series of magnets, directly under which all the grain is made to pass. These magnets readily capture all the stray pieces of iron from the wire bands used in binding; and they have also revealed the singular fact that, of the scraps of iron and steel which find their way into the grain, fully one-third are sometimes beside the binding wire. They are of larger proportions, of varying character, and much more hurtful to the machinery than the wire. Thus it is that science is constantly coming to aid all the varied industries, lightening the labor of the workmen, decreasing the cost of products, and in every way improving all the various processes which are involved in the improved and constantly advancing civilization of the age.—*The Weekly Astorian.*

A FAMOUS GOBLET.—At a grand banquet given recently at Grosswardein, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Cathedral's completion, Bishop Lipovnyeky, in proposing the toast of "The Hungarian King and the Roman Pontiff," raised aloft a crystal goblet which had undergone a strange adventure a century ago. In the summer of 1780, Franz Hacker, a master carpenter from Ofen, who had superintended the construction of the Grosswardein Cathedral, emptied this very glass, standing on the roof of the huge edifice, to the health of the "King" of Hungary, Maria Theresa, and hurled the goblet from him with the intention of shattering it to pieces, so that, having served to do honor to his sovereign, it might never again be utilized for any meaner purpose. The glass, however, sustained not the least injury from its fall of nearly two hundred feet, and was picked up by a venerable ecclesiastical dignitary, Abbot Solomon, who proposed that the name of the "King" should be engraved upon it, and that it should then be sent to Vienna as a present to her Imperial Majesty. Before, however, this proposition could be carried out, Maria Theresa died, and the infrangible goblet was solemnly deposited in the Treasure-Chamber of the Grosswardein Chapter, where it has remained ever since an object of popular admiration and reverence. On the occasion of the late jubilee it was produced for the special purpose above referred to, and once again, after a hundred years' honorable retirement, teemed with a loyal libation to the health and long life of a Magyar monarch.—*London Telegraph.*

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population.
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, sacrifice is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its potent merits, it is fearlessly recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all ovarian Troubles, Inflammation, and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the great and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

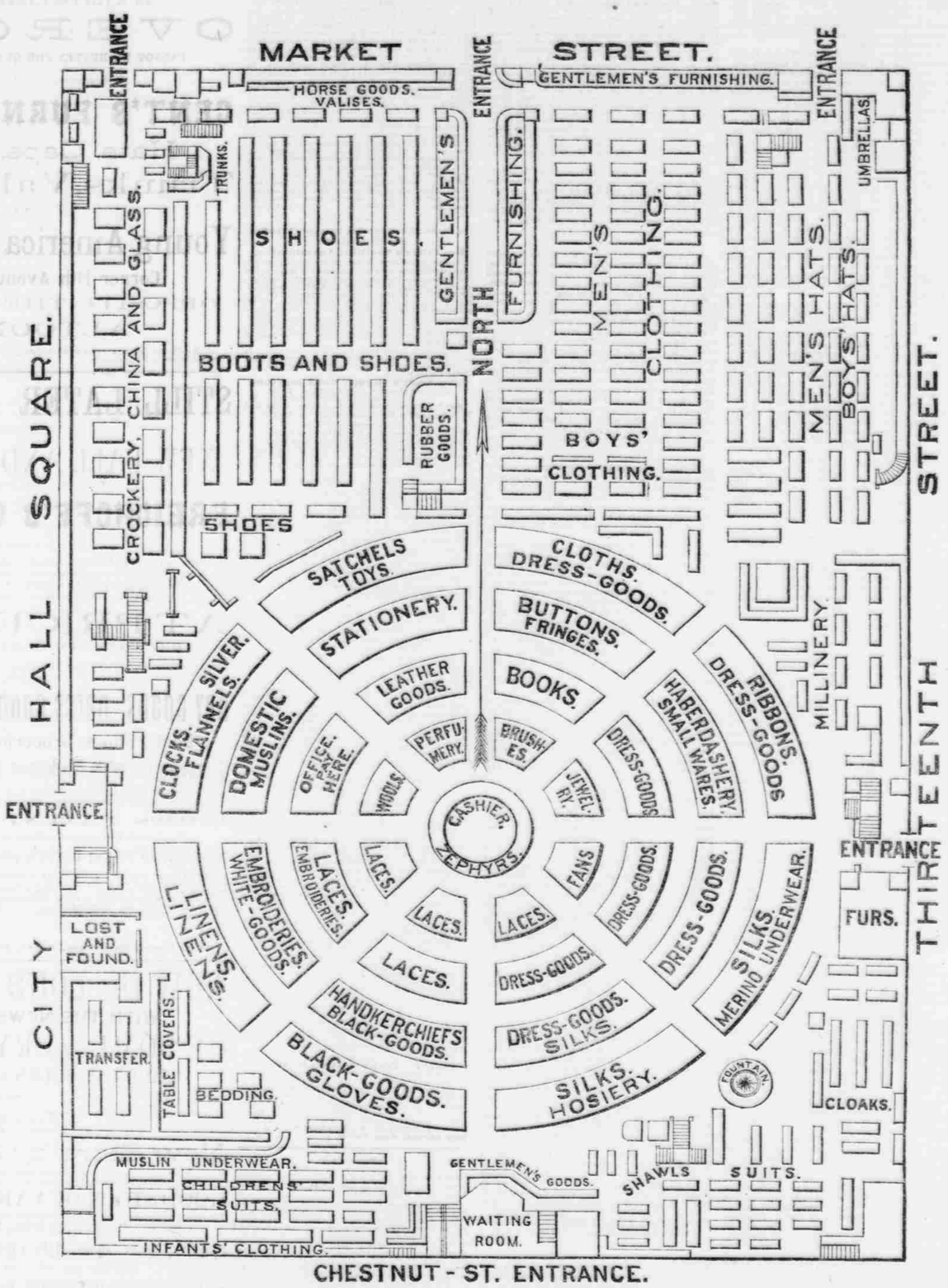
is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

For Sale by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. WM. LEMMON, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [7-2-'80-1y.]

M. L. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office on 11th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues. [5-7, 6.]

GROUND PLAN OF
JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.



THE STORE AND THE TRADE.

A study of this ground plan, incomplete as it is, will give you a better idea of the store, and of what is in it, than description can do. The store covers 2¼ acres; a basement is under, and galleries are over, a part. The whole affords somewhere about 5 acres of room.

This particular business is 4 years old; it began in 1876 with clothing; in 1877 it became a general store with such goods as you see in the plan, with carpets, upholstery, furniture, and kitchen-furnishing up-stairs. Since that time gallery after gallery has been added; and there is not an inch of room to spare anywhere. To the surprise of many, it has flourished while trade was languishing almost everywhere else.

To us there is no mystery about it; nothing surprising even; unless it be surprising that so conspicuous a business should ever be misunderstood. We do nothing more than simply to provide facilities for your getting what you want.

We don't mean to say that other facilities are not provided for distributing goods; but that's a different thing. We provide so that you get what you want, *exactly what you want!* In the first place we've got it. In the second place we send it. And if we send you the wrong thing, or if you think the charge is too much, you bundle it back to us.

We tell of these things in the newspapers, because there are thousands of you who don't know what we are doing; thousands of you don't know the character of the stock that fills these 5 acres; thousands of you who, therefore, buy where you pay more money.

We are every merchant's fair and open competitor. We do not expect to gather millions of trade from all over the country without meeting opposition and misrepresentation. Some will believe whatever is said against us. The only answer we make is: Send back whatever you don't want at the price.

We want your trade. You want our goods; or would want them, if you knew. No matter how far away you may be; you will do well to send to us for some things. We ask you to write to us about something you have present occasion for.

When we get in communication with you, we shall have one means of winning your trade, viz., by pleasing you. When we have won it, we shall have one means of keeping it, viz., by dealing with you as we deal with everybody: giving you large return for your money, and supplying your wants so intelligently that you will write us for what you want as naturally as you say "good morning" to your next-door neighbor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21, 78-tf.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [3-1, 77.]

GEO. W. YEAGER,
CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
AND MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.
are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is beating such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcoholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1. (Will send post paid.) The Gray Medicine Co., WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'r, Burlington, Vt.

COW NATURE.

That cows acknowledge individuality among themselves is evident from the fact that in every herd there is sure to be one master cow who domineers over all the rest. Watch the thirsty herd going to drink at a pool on a sultry summer day, and you will see the master cow enter first, unopposed by the others, who, should the pool be a small one, will not presume to join her in it, but will wait patiently on the bank till she leaves the water, even though she may choose to remain there, switching her tail at the flies and enjoying the cool bath for her legs, for some time after she has finished quenching her thirst. To the human spectator it would seem that she is selfishly and needlessly prolonging the thirst of her friends; but they do not resent her self-indulgence, nor attempt to hurry her, but only humbly wait till it shall be her pleasure to make room for them and go and drink. For is not she their undisputed chief, and shall not a chief have privileges?

A contributor to an English journal tells the following story of the "top boss" in his herd, named Dulas: She is neither the biggest, nor the strongest, nor the longest horned of the party, and how she has acquired her supremacy we know not, but we imagine that it must be through sheer force of character and will. We one day had an opportunity of watching her lead her companions to a place of mischief, which they all quite evidently knew to be against the laws of their human superiors, and therefore so to be done on the sly, if possible. The cows were in a field adjoining a rickyard, and in the rickyard was an outhouse, wherein some mangels were stored. The field was separated from the rickyard by a hedge, in which was a hurdle; and twice in one day had the cows broken through the gap, got at their beloved mangels, and been driven out again ignominiously. Undaunted by this, they made a third attack, and we happened to arrive just in time to see it done. While the men who had driven them back to the field were still near, the cows all pretended to be grazing in tranquility as though no bigger ambition than grass had ever entered their innocent minds. But no sooner did the coast appear to be clear, than off set Dulas toward the hurdle, with a quick and resolute step, shaking her head with a most defiant and jaunty air as she walked. Instantly every other cow left off eating, and followed her, all evidently perfectly aware of what she meant to do. Sticking her horns skillfully under a bar of the hurdle, and heaving up her head to extract the hurdle from the ground, she very soon managed to remove the obstacle, and then proceeded triumphantly to the mangels, with all her companions at her heels. Now, in this case, Dulas seems to have used some reasoning power; for there was no attempt made to batter down the gate by brute force, and she had discovered the necessity of lifting it upward. She has a talent for opening gates with easy fastenings which is rather troublesome, putting her horns in and working her head about until she gets the fastenings undone. And in this, also, she seems to show reason or observation, for else how would she know which part of the gate to strike?

THINNING BIRDS.—The Central Prison at Agra, India, is the roosting-place of a great number of the common blue pigeons; they fly out to the neighboring country for food every morning and return in the evening, when they drink in a tank just outside the prison walls. In this tank are a large number of fresh water turtles, which lie in wait for the pigeons. Any bird alighting to drink at one of these turtles has a good chance of having its head bitten off and eaten, and the headless bodies of pigeons have been picked up near the water. The pigeons, however, are aware of the danger, and have hit on the following plan to escape it: A pigeon comes in, and, as it nears the tank, instead of flying down at once to the water's edge, will cross the tank at about twenty feet above the surface and then fly back to the side from which it came, apparently selecting for alighting a safe spot which it had remarked as it flew over the tank; but, even when such a spot has been selected, the bird will not alight at the edge of the water, but on the bank about a yard from the water and will then run down quickly to the water, take two or three hurried gulps of it and then fly off to repeat the same process at another part of the tank till its thirst is satisfied. I had often watched the birds doing this and could not account for their strange mode of drinking till told by my friend the Superintendent of the Prison, of the turtles which lay in ambush for the pigeons.—*London Nature.*

IT is calculated that one gallon of white paint will cover about forty-four yards of surface.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters.
It is recommended as an appetizer and regulator tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, nervous shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and for Chronic Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fevers, Jaundice, Diseases of the Blood, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the Bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. The Great Eng. TRADE MARK
Is a scientific and reliable Remedy for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. All particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing The Gray Medicine Co., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEFORE TAKING.

AFTER TAKING.

LESSONS IN WOODCRAFT.

1. Notes of the barred owl and hog indicate rain within twelve hours. So the fall wet weather follows the cry of the tree-frog.

2. Bark grows thickest on the north side of trees. Girdle a tree if you wish to tell which is north.

3. The centre of rotten stumps and dry stuff for kindling fire in a drenching rain.

4. A torch which will not burn in the wind is made from half-inch strips of hickory bark bound together in lengths of two feet long or more.

5. To hold a boat in a swift stream, set the pole, oar or paddle in the bottom at an oblique angle with the boat, and without resting against it. Very little strength will be required.

6. To pound a thick section of the inner bark large enough to cover a shelter, sew it on with an awl and cord of hemlock root; then pound with a piece of natural stone. Pitch in the seams or joints with a gum which is also used as a soldering iron.

7. To carry a fish of two pounds or more, and upward, pass it between the gills and the roughs of the proper length, leaving a lever at both ends and in the middle of the bark, roots, or cord. It will keep cool and sweet a long time, if carried carefully, and will not soil what it touches.

8. To mend a broken oar or paddle, bevel the fractured parts so as to form a neat joint, pass a wooden pin through both, and serve neatly with cord to cover the joint. Or, having made the joint, as above, bore two holes through it two inches apart; double four feet of wire so that the ends will pass through the holes in the same direction; then whip or serve neatly with the wire, and finish with a service of twine.

9. For night shooting, mark the red barrels lengthwise from breech to muzzle; or, make a foresight by making a V shaped stick to the muzzle, so that in bringing the object within the V a good head can be drawn.

10. When a tree brushes off when a hay from a load, the hay falls on the side of the tree toward which the cart is going. In summer hay is carried from the field to the barn, unless stacked without. In winter it is stacked out from the barn to stock can played among the logs, wood, etc. Salt or wild hay is most generally stacked. It can be distinguished from the field hay by its taste and smell.

11. An excellent moccasin, nearly waterproof, is made from the hind leg of a moose, cut above and below the hock—the hock forming the heel. It is made wholly without seam, except what is sewed up at the toe. If tanned with the hair on it, it is very warm when worn in dry snow.

12. A table is easily constructed by taking a turn with a rope around and around the trunk of three or more trees or saplings conveniently near together; bind and make fast, and lay boards on top.

NURSERY AGENTS OR PLANT PEDDLERS.—With the autumn days come the plant peddler or nursery agent. One of these fellows with a gilt carriage, a fast horse, or a highly varnished buggy, comes into a town, takes perhaps hundreds of dollars' worth of orders, and after he has done all the mischief he can some good person will sit down and write us about it, asking if such a man is likely to do what he professes, and upon other questions that would be very properly put before the orders had been given; but after the agent has taken the orders it will be a very difficult matter for them to refuse to take the goods. However uneasily such a man may be, it is hardly possible to prove it until the trees and plants come into bearing, and here is where these cheats have the advantage. They cannot be found out in most cases under several years, by which time they will have gone to parts of the State and will be beyond reach. A little common sense would be a very convenient thing to have in these cases. If a man claims to be an agent of such and such a nursery, he will have proper credentials, and, if he is honest, he will be willing to substantiate his claim. If, however, he has no credentials it is unwise to order of such a man unless it is known that the trees, etc., will come from a nursery of good reputation, and it is very easy to ascertain this by writing to the nursery and making inquiry.

But why the majority of those who buy of such persons do not deal directly with the nursery is a matter that we are quite unable to understand. If trees are ordered from a well known nursery, and in the course of time prove to be not true to their names, one knows where to look for redress. Accidents may occur in even the best nurseries, and an honorable business man would make to the reparation possible should it be found that in fact trees were not as represented. These traveling chaps sometimes undertake to sell fruits which have no real existence, or they describe well known fruits in a manner which the facts will not warrant.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE SWINE PLAGUE.—Dr. H. J. Detmers, of Chicago, is one of the commissioners appointed by the Department of Agriculture to investigate the nature and remedies of hog cholera, so-called. Dr. Detmers has been prosecuting the work with energy, having his headquarters at Champaign City, Ill., near the Industrial University. A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* gives a brief account of the methods pursued in the investigation and the results that have been reached. To ascertain the cause, he inoculated young and healthy animals, and in every instance the disease was developed with uniform symptoms. With the aid of a powerful microscope applied to various tissues, etc., he discovered that the cause was a growth of living bacteria, whose conditions of development were only heat and moisture. Having once gained access to the system, they multiply with astonishing rapidity, and in the smaller blood vessels they stick together in clusters and engorge or interfere with the circulation, producing disease. Carbolic acid is the remedy, given in a suitable quantity of water. It will save the life of the hog, but the animal that has been seriously affected will never become valuable again, as it will not thrive to be profitable for feeding. Hence Dr. Detmers says, the quicker a sick hog is killed and buried, the better for the owner and the neighborhood. Prevention is the only safety, and this cannot be effected without strict legislation and heroic measures similar to those put into operation in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. The investigation is still in progress and a full official report will soon appear.

AN OLD FARMER'S WISDOM.—One who has tilled the soil for forty years, and meantime accumulated a competency, and gave his children a good education, says his experience has taught him these things: 1. One acre of land, well prepared and cultivated, produces more than two which received only the same amount of labor had on one. 2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well. 3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or clover is raised. 4. No farmer who buys oats, corn, wheat fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff away from the door in the end. 5. The farmer who never reads the papers, sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken-down fences, and complains of bad "seasons." 6. The farmer who is above his business and distrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to. 7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.